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PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT
PLANNING COMMISSION

MID-PLAN REVIEW
OF
PROGRESS IN 1960/61—1961/62
UNDER
THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

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EVN-2 : Evaluation Report 1960-61 : The First Year of the Second Five-Year Plan, Karachi, Planning Commission, July 1962, pp 1—41.

EVN-3 : Mid-Plan Review of Progress in 1960|61—1961|62 under the Second Five-Year Plan, Karachi, Planning Commission, October 1962, pp 1—119 (Preliminary edition).

The Chief of Evaluation Section, Planning Commission, will be grateful for any corrections and suggestions.

FOREWORD

Reporting on an encouraging performance is a pleasant task. An impressive array of figures gathered in this *Review* tells the story of Pakistan's economic growth during the first two years of the Second Plan. The National Income, in real terms, increased by about 11 per cent. The Plan's target for foodgrains production has been virtually achieved three years ahead of schedule, but to a large extent this may have been due to favourable weather. Industrial production has increased, in two years, by about 23 per cent; if this rate continues, the target of 60 per cent increase for the Plan period will be exceeded. The installed power-generating capacity in 1961|62 was 30 per cent greater than in 1959|60, while the volume of electricity actually generated was 54 per cent larger. In the programme of railways development, approximately one-third of the Plan's targets has already been achieved; similar progress took place in road, water and air transportation as well as in the communication sector. About 42,000 displaced families were settled in the first two years against the Plan target of 3,00,000. A considerable increase in employment has been provided in all fields of economic activity, but the problem of partial and total unemployment remains acute.

In the field of education, almost 7,00,000 children have been added to the enrolment lists in the primary schools. However, nearly a score of millions are still deprived of the opportunity to get education and vocational training. An analysis of the results obtained in various economic activities during the mid-Plan period shows that the main shortcomings have been caused by the inadequacy of human technical skills and organization. In a country whose principal asset is its manpower, training and raising of skills must be one of the most important constituents of the developmental activity of the nation and it is in this field in particular that our efforts must be intensified.

FOREWORD

An acceleration of the rate of economic growth is required to solve the country's economic problems. So far, the assistance that we have received from the many friendly nations and the World Bank, which constitute the "Consortium" for aid to Pakistan, has been the major factor which has enabled us to develop at a rate consonant with the Plan. During the period under review, external aid and foreign private investment financed about 30 per cent of total developmental monetary expenditure. The country's own contribution, too, has been significant. The propensity to save and invest has been increasing. The rate of domestic saving increased from approximately 6.6 per cent in 1959|60 to an estimated 8.1 per cent of the Gross National Product in 1961|62. Thus one can hopefully look forward to the time when our own savings will be the mainstay of Pakistan's economic advancement.

But the tasks ahead are still long and arduous. There will be many failures, many disappointments. There still is unspeakable poverty in the country. The goal of a full life for the people is yet far away. The despair and gloom, however, are gone and a radiance begins to illumine the glimpses of the future. One is reminded constantly of the profound philosophy contained in the Quranic verse :

إِنَّ اللّٰهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتّٰى يُغَيِّرُوْا مَا بِاَنْفُسِهِمْ

"God does not alter the condition of a people
Till they strive to change it themselves."

SAID HASAN,
Deputy Chairman,
Planning Commission.

Karachi,
12th October, 1962.

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PART I

GENERAL REVIEW

Chapter 1

PLAN TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 The principal targets and objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan (1960|61—1964|65) are :

(i) 24% increase in the National Income and 12% in its share per head of the population ;

(ii) a rise in the average rate of domestic saving to 10% and in the marginal rate to 25% ;

(iii) 21% growth in foodgrain production for moving towards self-sufficiency ;

(iv) 60% increase in the output of large-scale industry ;

(v) 30 lakh new employment opportunities ;

(vi) acceleration in the economic growth of relatively less developed areas in both Provinces.

1.2 The Plan announced in June, 1960, anticipated an aggregate developmental expenditure of Rs 1,900 crore. It was revised in November, 1961, because of (i) price increases since its original formulation in 1959 ; (ii) under-estimation of the costs of several projects as proved by subsequent engineering reports ; (iii) higher than expected rate of population growth revealed by the 1961 Census ; and (iv) some expansion in the physical dimensions of the Plan. Consequently, the total developmental outlay was raised to Rs 2,300 crore.

1.3 The Revised Plan[1] envisages a development outlay of Rs 1,462 crore in the Government-financed sector and Rs 838 crore in the privately-financed sector. It is anticipated that domestic savings will finance 52% (Rs 1,205 crore) of the Plan, and external aid and foreign private investment will provide the remaining 48% (Rs 1,095 crore). The present *Review* deals mainly with the Government-financed sector on the basis of actual expenditure data for 1960|61 and of the revised budgetary estimates for 1961|62. Only an outline of development in the private sector is attempted because of scarcity of statistical data.

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[1] *See Second Five Year Plan (Revised Estimates)*, November, 1961.

Chapter 2

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 Part II of this *Review* contains a detailed account of the productive achievements in the various sectors of the economy. These results, the most important of which are summarized below, appear quite satisfactory.

2.2 Output of foodgrains was about 20% above the pre-Plan base-period, thus closely approaching the 21% increase planned for 1964|65. Among commercial crops, production of sugarcane increased by approximately 20%, jute by 16% and cotton by 10%. Only the output of tobacco in 1961|62 was 12.6% below the base-period production.[2]

2.3 Considerable progress has been made in the manufacturing industry. Large-scale industrial production during the period under review increased by about 23%, which indicates that if this rate of growth continues, the planned increase by 60% is likely to be exceeded in 1964|65. If the increase in output originally projected by the end of the Plan period is taken as 100, the achievement indices in the second year of the Plan were as follows :

Ammonium sulphate	121	Sugar	21
Vegetable *ghee*	114	Jute goods	16
Cigarettes	71	Cement	12
Paper and board	55	Soda ash	10
Superphosphate	36		

Between 1960 and 1962, petroleum production increased by 17%, coal by 22%, and extraction of natural gas by 34%.

2.4 In the water and power sector, the installed power-generating capacity in 1961|62 was 30% greater than in 1959|60, while the volume of electricity actually generated was 54% larger, the length of circuit miles 53% longer, and the number of electricity consumers 30% larger. In East Pakistan, 14 lakh acres have been safeguarded against sea water and floods. In West Pakistan, 2,55,000 acres have been brought under the plough. In both Provinces, 4,65,000 acres have been provided with assured irrigation.

2.5 In the transport sector, the five-year Plan targets have been achieved so far to the extent of 14%—35% as shown by the following percentages :

Diesel locomotives	35
Roads mileage	34
Road transport vehicles	33
Mileage of rail renewals	30
Mileage of railway sleeper renewals	22
Railway wagons	19
Railway coaching vehicles	14

Average production in 3 to 5 years preceding 1960/61.

Progress in the field of communications was between 34% of the Plan target (for telephones) and 40% (for post offices).

2.6 In the planned settlement of 3,00,000 families by 1964|65, so far 14% of the target has been achieved. Water supply and sewerage projects were gradually being implemented. Progress was made in the construction of the new capital at Islamabad.

2.7 The following figures show the main accomplishments in primary education during the period under review as percentages of the five-year Plan target:

New 7,200 primary schools	48
Development of 2,530 primary schools	29
Additional enrolment of 6,90,000 in primary schools	28

Progress has also been made in secondary and higher education as well as in teachers training and technical education.

2.8 Continued efforts were made to eradicate malaria, to fight tuberculosis and to control other infectious diseases. Public health has been improving. As a result of progress in the medical and health field, mortality has been declining but birth rate continued to be high, resulting in a natural rate of population growth officially estimated at about 2.2% a year. An expert demographer has warned that it might be considerably higher. Family planning was, therefore, given an increasing attention and more will have to be done in this direction in order to avoid the danger of a demographic explosion.

2.9 In the field of social welfare, progress was still slow due to inadequate organizational framework and shortage of qualified personnel. However, a Social Welfare Directorate was established in East Pakistan and with the pending formation of similar Directorate in West Pakistan, better results should follow. Meanwhile, 43 urban community development projects have been organized and a number of other social welfare schemes were implemented.

2.10 For similar reasons, progress in the field of manpower and employment services has been slow. Assistance will soon be forthcoming from the International Labour Organization and the U.N. Special Fund to formulate a broad programme for development and utilization of human resources in conformity with the Second Five-Year Plan and the long-run development ideas.

2.11 It is estimated that during the period under review about 6,60,000 persons have been added to the labour force employed outside agriculture. A similar number has probably been added to the agricultural labour force, making a total of approximately 13 lakh. It appears that the increase in employment has been roughly equal to the increase in the size of working-age male population. A more accurate analysis has to be deferred until the relevant data are made available. However, it seems that there has been no deterioration in the unemployment situation in the country.

Chapter 3

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

3.1 Productive achievements of the economy are best reflected in the National Accounts. According to provisional estimates of the Planning Commission, in co-operation with the Central Statistical Office, the National Income of Pakistan at constant (1959|60) prices increased by 5.9% in 1960|61 and by 5.2% in 1961|62. Thus during the first two years of the Second Plan the economy has grown by about 11.1%. There are good prospects for achieving 24% growth by the end of the Plan.

3.2 These estimates, presented in detail in Statistical Appendix (Tables 3.1 and 3.2), are partly based on the National Accounts supplied by the Central Statistical Office. The growth rate in the agricultural sector has been assumed at 5% in 1960|61 and 3.6% in 1961|62, the same as the C.S.O. estimate of changes in value added by major agricultural crops. The agricultural sector has been further assumed to form 56% of the Net Domestic Product in 1960|61, in accordance with the C.S.O. estimates.

3.3 The rate of growth in the manufacturing and mining sector has been computed on the basis of the seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1954=100), which was 185 in 1959|60, 204 in 1960|61, and 220 in July—December, 1961.[3] From these data, the growth rate of the manufacturing and mining sector was calculated at 10% in 1960|61 and 12% in 1961|62. The share of this sector in the Net Domestic Product in 1960|61 was assumed to be 14%, slightly more than the C.S.O. estimate (12.6%) which appears too low in view of the narrow bench-mark (established in 1954) on which the C.S.O. estimates are based. The data concerning public administration and defence have been taken from the C.S.O. estimates based on official sources. Changes in the remaining sectors of the economy have been adjusted according to the relative importance of the growth of the agricultural and manufacturing sector.

3.4 A study of the 1960|61 National Expenditure at current prices has been made and this provided bench-marks for 1959|60 and 1961|62 estimates incorporating as many direct data as were available (*see* Table 3.1 in Statistical Appendix). The analysis of National Expenditure (Table 3.3) shows that gross investment at constant prices increased by about 15% in 1960|61 and by nearly 19% in 1961|62. The rate of gross capital formation rose from 9.3% in 1959|60 to 10.0% in 1960|61 and 11.3% in 1961|62. This was due to an increase in the rate of domestic saving from about 6.6% in 1959|60 to approximately 8.1% in the second year of the Plan. It appears that by the end of the Plan the rate of saving may well exceed the planned 10%, as the marginal rate of saving during the first year of the Plan was about 12.4% and 21.8% in 1961|62. External aid and foreign private investment amounted to about 3% of the Gross Domestic Expenditure in 1960|61 and 3.2% in 1961|62.

3.5 If the population growth was 2.2% a year, then the National Income *per caput* at constant prices increased by 3.7% in 1960|61 and by 3% in 1961|62. As a result, National Income *per caput* in 1961|62 amounted to approximately Rs 340 at current prices, equivalent of about $ 73. This figure shows that the population is still very poor and a substantial amount of foreign assistance will be needed for many years to come. The development effort during the first two years of the

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[3] The index for 1961 refers to provisional data. C. S. O. is now revising the index.

Second Plan has raised the level of living by about 5.5% as reflected in the increase in consumption expenditure *per caput* from Rs 307 in 1959|60 to Rs 324 in 1961|62 (in terms of 1959|60 prices). Further improvement is expected during the next three years of the Plan. The composition of private and Government consumption expenditure is analysed in Tables 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 (Statistical Appendix).

3.6 As the available data are inadequate and as the economy of Pakistan is still strongly influenced by the changes in its large agricultural sector, it is difficult to estimate the capital/output ratio. It appears, however, that it was nearly 2 during the first two years of the Plan and that it is showing an upward tendency. Assuming that during the next three years the capital/output ratio will be 2, the implementation of the remaining part of the development programme is likely to result in the planned increase in National Income.

Chapter 4

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

4.1 The 1960|61 development programme was formulated within the frame of the original Plan. It consisted of a total expenditure of Rs 310 crore : Rs 210 crore in the Government-financed sector and Rs 100 crore expected in the privately-financed sector. The Government budgetted for Rs 222.3 crore (including about Rs 2.5 crore as recoveries from fertilizers, seeds, etc.), expecting a shortfall of Rs 12.3 crore. About 70% of the allocation was for continuing schemes and 30% for new projects. Approximately Rs 198.3 crore or 90% of the budget (Rs 219.8 crore net of recoveries) was utilized.

4.2 The 1961|62 planned total development expenditure was Rs 400 crore : Rs 262 crore in the Government-financed sector and Rs 138 crore expected in the privately-financed sector. The Government budgetted for Rs 262.7 crore (including about Rs. 5.5 crore as recoveries from fertilizers, seeds, etc.), expecting a shortfall of Rs 15 crore. About 76% of this budget was for continuation and 24% for the new projects. Approximately Rs 234.3 crore or 91% of the budget (Rs 257.2 crore net of recoveries) was utilized.

4.3 The Government planned development outlay for, and expenditure already incurred on, various sectors is given in Table 4.1 (Statistical Appendix). Top-priority was given to rapid completion of water and power projects, and the development of transport facilities essential for carrying out other programmes of the Plan and for the Indus Basin Replacement Works. Emphasis was then placed on the improvement of agriculture and on accelerating the development of industry. Projects relating to the rehabilitation of refugees were also speeded up. The amount spent on other sectors in the first two years of the Plan was, therefore, relatively, lower. These sectors included education, health, social welfare and manpower services. Detailed evaluation of the performance of various sectors is given in Part II of this *Review*.

4.4 The total utilization of Government development funds in 1960|61—1961|62 amounted to Rs 432.6 crore, *i.e.*, 91% of the budgetary provision of Rs 477 crore (net of agricultural recoveries) for the first two years of the Plan. The percentage of utilization of funds budgetted for various sectors during the period under review was as shown below (in the descending order):

Water and power	102
Education and training	99
Social welfare services	92
Manufacturing and mining	91
Housing and settlements	90
Transport and communications	88
Health and medical services	87
Agriculture	72
Manpower and employment	40

4.5 Altogether, about 30% of the Five-Year Plan's total anticipated Government development expenditure was utilized during 1960|61—1961|62. This leaves a balance of about 70% for the remaining three years of the Plan. As a result, a higher rate of development outlay and thus a higher rate of economic growth should be expected in the second half of the Plan period.

4.6 Distribution of Government development expenditure in 1960|61—1961|62 by industrial use, type of capital goods, and sources of finance is analysed in Table 4.2 (Statistical Appendix). It appears that during the first two years of the Plan, the water and power sector absorbed 34% of the total public outlay, transport and communications 22%, housing and settlements 13%, agriculture 12%, mining and manufacturing 10%, and various services (education, health, social welfare, manpower and employment) the remaining 9% of the total.

4.7 Approximately 63% of the total Government development expenditure was spent on construction works. Purchases of machinery and equipment absorbed 25%. About 12% were expenditures of non-capital formation nature. This estimate is based on a detailed study of 1960|61 development expenditure but cannot yet be regarded as very precise. The investment component in public development expenditure resulting from this analysis is included in Table 3.1 (Statistical Appendix) showing the composition of National Expenditure.

4.8 Domestic sources of finance provided about 44% of the aggregate Government development outlay. This was distributed as follows: Government revenue surplus 28%, net capital receipts 16%, and deficit financing 1% of the total. Foreign grants and loans provided about 55% of the entire Government development outlay during the period under review. More detailed analysis of domestic and foreign sources of development finance is given in Chapter 6.

4.9 Tables 4.3 and 4.4 (Statistical Appendix) show the distribution of Central Government development expenditure between the two Provinces on the basis of geographical location of the projects. It appears that during the first two years of the Plan, East Pakistan absorbed 34% of the Central Government development funds and West Pakistan 66%. This uneven distribution was mainly caused by heavy expenditure incurred in order to increase the capacity of Western Railways to handle the machinery and equipment for the Indus Basin Replacement Works. A large expenditure was also incurred on housing and settlement of refugees in West Pakistan. Moreover, substantial funds have been already spent on the construction of the new capital at Islamabad in West Pakistan. On the other hand, public outlay on manufacturing and mining was larger in East Pakistan than in West Pakistan. A study of the 1962|63 Annual Development Programme (Table 4.4) shows that a more even distribution of Central Government development funds between the two Provinces has been attempted. Of the allocated total, 37% is destined for East Pakistan and 63% for West Pakistan. It is expected that the balance will be further improved during the remaining period of the Plan.

4.10 During the period under review, East Pakistan absorbed about 41% of the combined development funds administered by the Central and the Provincial Governments. The share of West Pakistan was 59%. Again, in the 1962|63 development programme, a more even distribution has been attempted: 45% to East Pakistan and 55% to West Pakistan (see Tables 4.3 and 4.4).

Chapter 5

PRIVATE INVESTMENT

5.1 Estimates of total private investment in 1960|61 and 1961|62 by industries and by type of capital goods as well as the estimated sources of financing this capital investment are presented in Table 5.1 (Statistical Appendix).

5.2 Of the total investment in the private sector, the highest share was claimed by the construction industry (43%). The next highest level of investment was in mining and manufacturing (29%). 24% of the total capital in the private sector was invested in the transport and communications sector. Agriculture absorbed only 4% of the total private capital formation in the monetized part of the economy. A comparison of the types of various capital goods reveals that 57% of the total capital formation went for the production or acquisition of machinery and equipment. The remaining 43% of the total investment was in construction.

5.3 About 33% of the total investment was financed by unspecified private savings. The next highest source of finance was depreciation funds of business enterprises (20%). New issue of equity and undistributed business profits contributed 13% and 10% respectively. The share of foreign private investment is estimated at 9% of the total private investment. The rest of the finance was provided by insurance premia (8%) and new share capital (7%).

5.4 Altogether, it is estimated that during the first two years of the Plan, private capital formation in the monetized sector amounted to Rs 241.2 crore : Rs 106.2 crore in 1960|61 and Rs 135 crore in 1961|62. To this should be added the increase in stocks estimated at Rs 44 crore for 1960|61—1961|62 (see Tables 5.2.A and 5.2.B, Statistical Appendix). This would give a total of Rs 285.2 crore as an estimate of gross domestic capital formation in the private monetized sector for the first two years of the Plan. In comparison with the Plan's anticipated total (Rs 838 crore), this amounts to about 34%.

5.5 The Plan did not include any estimate of the forthcoming investment in the non-monetized sector of the economy. Estimates of this kind, referring chiefly to the agricultural sector, are necessarily only rough guesses. In Pakistan, it is assumed that about 2% of the farming income is turned into capital formation bypassing monetary circulation. On this basis, the total of Rs 45 crore in 1960|61 and Rs 50 crore in 1961|62 can be guessed. These figures are included in the National Expenditure Table 3.1 (Statistical Appendix). They raise the total private investment for the first two years of the Plan to about Rs 380 crore.

5.6 On this basis, the share of private investment in the aggregate capital formation during the first two years of the Plan (Rs 766.1 crore) can be estimated at about 50%. The remaining 50% was invested in the Government financed sector. As gross capital formation in 1961|62 formed 11.3% of gross domestic expenditure, the rate of private investment can be estimated at 5.6% of gross domestic expenditure.

Chapter 6

FINANCING OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

6.1 As shown earlier in this *Review,* about 31% of the aggregate Plan expenditure of Rs 2,300 crore has been spent in the first two years. The pace of implementation was somewhat faster in the private-financed sector (34%) than in the Government-financed sector (30%). On present indications, it should be possible to finance further development programme of Rs 496 crore during the third year (1962|63), thus bringing the rate of implementation up to 53% for the first three years of the Plan. This will be in accord with normal phasing of planned expenditure—rising year by year till the climactic stage is reached in the latter half.

6.2 The revised phasing of the Plan is given in Table 6.1 (Statistical Appendix), and compared with the phasing presented in the "Green Book" to the last Consortium meeting in January, 1962. According to the revised phasing, the rate of acceleration in development expenditure will drop off appreciably in the last two years of the Plan : from an annual increase of about 25% in the first three years to about 7% in the last two. This indicates that the country is poised for a greater effort than indicated in the Plan if the necessary financial resources become available.

Financing of the Government Sector

6.3 It is expected that Rs 758 crore will be spent on development in the Government-financed sector in the first three years as against the Five-Year Plan target of Rs 1,462 crore. The financing of this expenditure is summarized in Table 6.2 and explained in detail in Tables 6.3—6.18 (Statistical Appendix).

6.4 The mobilization of Rupee resources has been proceeding somewhat ahead of the Plan performance. Even though the resources mobilized through additional taxation levied so far will come to only Rs 98 crore over the Plan period as against the Plan target of Rs 175 crore, the buoyancy of receipts from existing taxes will more than compensate this shortfall. The most significant shortfall has been in the disbursement of project loans. This created several problems. It meant that a major part of the commodity aid had to be diverted to development needs rather than to maintenance requirements, as discussed below. It also meant that efforts had to be made to reduce the foreign exchange component of development expenditure in the first three years. To the extent it was found possible to do so, it became necessary to use more Rupee resources for a given level of expenditure. It was for this reason that PL 480 counterpart funds were largely diverted to Plan requirements and the Works Programme could hardly be started.

Financing of the Private Sector

6.5 Information on the financing of the private sector is scarce and the available data have already been examined in Chapter 5. The banking system played a more active role in accommodating the working capital requirements of the private sector : increase in bank credit was of the order of Rs 108 crore between June 1960 and June 1962. However, the rate of expansion in investment activity appeared to be outpacing the finances available with the private sector so that there was a general complaint about credit stringency in the economy. The availability of foreign exchange through PICIC, Industrial Development Bank, and equity capital—though considerably increased—was inadequate to finance total private investment activity and a significant use of cash licensing and bonus vouchers was made for development purposes (see Table 6.19, Statistical Appendix) in order to overcome this shortage. There is no doubt that the rate of increase in private investment could have been much higher, given the availability of more adequate foreign exchange and more liberal bank finance.

Foreign Exchange Component

6.6 As mentioned earlier, steps had to be taken to reduce the foreign exchange component in development expenditure in view of the slow pace of negotiations and disbursements of project aid in earlier years of the Plan. The foreign exchange budgeting is summarized in Table 6.20 and details are presented in Tables 6.21—6.23 (Statistical Appendix).

6.7 It appears that during the period under review, the foreign exchange component turned out to be 33% instead of 37% assumed in the Plan. However, this reduction was achieved at the cost of deferring some of the foreign-exchange-intensive programmes to later years of the Plan. Similarly, while greater progress was sometimes made on the domestic component of various projects in earlier years, the foreign exchange expenditure on them was deferred to later years. It is clear that the effective implementation of the Plan would require a higher foreign exchange component in the remaining Plan period so as to redress the imbalance in various programmes and projects. The foreign exchange component is expected to go up to 34% already in 1962|63, from 32% in 1961|62, in view of the higher level of project-aid disbursements anticipated in the current year.

6.8 It should also be noted that a much greater use had to be made of our own licensing to finance the foreign exchange expenditure than envisaged in the Revised Plan. The Plan had assumed that about Rs 100 crore (12%) out of the total foreign exchange component of Rs 845 crore should be available in the form of commodity aid so as to allow for a cushion against that part of the Plan which may not be under-written by the aid-giving agencies on a project basis. In practice, however, Rs 163 crore have already been spent on projects for which either specific project agreements could not be negotiated or disbursements could not be arranged in time. Most of these projects were either small and undramatic or on-going programmes for which aid-giving agencies normally do not give project loans. It is expected that the role played by our own licensing will decrease in future as the portfolio of projects increases and faster disbursements start from the pipeline of project assistance which is expected to stand at $ 750 million in June, 1963. Despite this, it is obvious that a greater cushion of commodity aid for development projects is needed than envisaged in the Plan.

Chapter 7

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

7.1 A consolidated picture of the balance of payments during the first three years of the Plan is presented in Table 7.1 (Statistical Appendix). This is based on 1960|61—1961|62 statistics and 1962|63 estimates.

7.2 Foreign exchange earnings are likely to be Rs 56 crore larger than the Plan projections for the first three years. The position is summarized in Table 7.2 (Statistical Appendix). While exports of raw cotton and cotton manufactures were below the Plan expectations, earnings from jute manufactures and rice exceeded the Plan targets. Most of the increase in foreign exchange earnings in comparison with the Plan target was due to a rise in invisibles, particularly remittances of Pakistanis from abroad. On the other hand, some of the items in the non-development budget turned out to be lower than the original expectations. In particular, the debt repayment during the first three years is expected to be about Rs 13 crore lower than the Plan projections, mainly because of the delay in negotiation and disbursement of project loans. As a result, the licensing for raw materials, fuels and spares was not affected as seriously as it would have been otherwise. It appears that industrial capacity was starved of about Rs 20—25 crore of raw material licenses in each of the first two years of the Plan though this is likely to be redressed during the current year. The problem this year is not so much of overall inadequacy of maintenance support as that of the tied character of commodity aid which raises issues of pricing policy, subsidy, credit supply, machinery for procurement, change in the traditional sources of supply etc., and makes it difficult to absorb expeditiously the maintenance support which is in sight. However, the Government is taking the necessary steps to ensure a rapid absorption of commodity aid placed at the disposal of Pakistan. The position in regard to the non-development imports during the first three years of the Plan is summarized in Table 7.3 (Statistical Appendix).

7.3 The foreign exchange reserves were also reduced in an effort to prevent a serious under-utilization of industrial capacity. These reserves stood at Rs 112.83 crore in June, 1962 compared with Rs 116.96 crore in June, 1960. In addition, the stand-by credit of Rs 5.95 crore obtained from the IMF was also utilized during this period, thus bringing the real decline in reserves to about Rs 10 crore. It should also be noted that foreign exchange reserves have further declined by about Rs 8 crore between 30th June, 1962 and 15th October, 1962, only a small part of the decline being seasonal in character.

Maintenance Support

7.4 A consequence of the above developments is the relative starvation of maintenance needs in the first three years of the Plan. The position regarding maintenance support is summarized in Table 7.4 (Statistical Appendix). While the Plan originally projected a maintenance requirement of Rs 148 crore for this period, the actual receipts are likely to be only Rs 30 crore. It is difficult to quantify the adverse effect that the shortfall in maintenance support had on the rate of growth of the economy. To a large extent, the impact was softened by higher foreign exchange earnings, lower burden of debt repayment and reduction of foreign exchange reserves. In fact, as much as Rs 85 crore out of a total shortfall of Rs 118 crore in maintenance support during these years was made up through these sources, as brought out in the foregoing analysis. To some extent, however, it implied a squeeze on domestic consumption since the development programme was protected against a shortfall through the diversion of commodity aid to development uses. This squeeze is thought to have been much larger in the first two years of the Plan than in the current year.

PL 480 Programme

7.5 The aggregate value of commodities imported under the PL 480 agreement with the United States increased by 41% in 1960|61 over the previous year, but then declined by 25% in 1961|62. This reduction, and the resulting decline in the generation of Rupee counterpart funds, created a shortage of financial resources and necessitated a postponement of the Works Programme. Total PL 480 import can be expected to run at approximately $ 175—200 million a year during the next few years. In reaching this estimate, account was taken of population growth, increased incomes generated by growing development expenditures, Indus Basin Works, Works Programmes, and Water-logging and Salinity programmes ; and imports of commodities not previously purchased, such as *ghee* and foodgrains were also included. This estimate makes allowance for continued growth in domestic output due to real factors. It is only prudent to assume, however, that the increase in agricultural output attributable to weather—very favourable in the first two years of the Plan—will average out during the full Plan period.

Chapter 8

PROSPECT FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS

8.1 Assuming that the total size of Government development expenditure during the period of the Plan will remain as envisaged (Rs 1,462 crore), there will be an acceleration in the rate of investment and the resulting more rapid growth in all economic sectors than during the first two years of the Plan. Up to 1961|62, by straight interpolation, about 40% of the total Plan allocation should have been spent. In fact, the expenditure was only approximately 30%, leaving about 10% to be brought forward.

8.2 The rate of utilization of the Plan's financial provision differed between the sectors. Water and power, transport and communications, housing and settlements, and health and medical services are the sectors where approximately one-third of the Plan's financial target has been already reached. Thus the speed of development in these sectors during the next three years will be only slightly higher than up to now.

8.3 In the field of education, about 24% of the Plan's total financial provision has been spent. More intensive developmental effort, therefore, should be expected in this area during the remaining period of the Plan.

8.4 If the planned expenditure pattern is to be observed, there will have to be a fast acceleration in the rate of Government outlay on manufacturing industry and agriculture. In the industrial sector, only approximately 24% of the total planned Government allocation has been utilized up-till now. In the agricultural sector, only about one-fifth of the Plan's financial target has so far been achieved. The coming three years, therefore, should show a faster industrial and agricultural advance than during the initial two years of the Plan.

8.5 The lowest rate of utilization of the Plan's five-year allocation has so far been in the manpower sector (19%) and social welfare services (9%). Organizational problems and those relating to the shortage of trained personnel will have to be solved in order to achieve the Plan targets in these fields.

8.6 The 1962|63 development programme envisages an outlay of Rs 354 crore in the Government-financed sector. Assuming that rate of utilization will be about 90%, as it approximately was during the first two years of the Plan, the actual public development expenditure in 1962|63 can be estimated at Rs 326 crore. This, together with Rs 432.6 crore already spent, would bring public development expenditure to about 50% of the Plan's total investment target (Rs 1,462 crore) in the Government-financed sector. As a result, in the final two years of the Plan, public development spending will have to be of the order of Rs 350 crore a year (Rs 340 crore in 1963|64 and Rs 364 crore in 1964|65), i.e. about 80% more than in the initial year of the Plan.

8.7 The proposed distribution of Government development outlay in 1962|63 is likely to result in the following rates of achievement of the Plan's financial targets in various sectors:

(i) About three-fifths of the Plan's total target in
Transport and communications,

Water and power,
Health and medical services.

(ii) About one-half of the Plan's total target in
Housing and settlements,
Education and training.

(iii) About two-fifths of the Plan's total target in
Agriculture,
Mining and manufacturing.

(iv) About one-fifth of the Plan's total target in
Social welfare services,
Manpower and employment services.

8.8 Thus it will have to be during the final two years of the Plan that a fast "walking on two legs"—agriculture and manufacturing industry—should take place. Suitable preparatory planning for this purpose will have to be completed in the course of 1962|63 by all the planning organs of the country.

8.9 It is still not clear whether the social welfare, manpower and employment services sectors will be able to utilize in the course of the final two years of the Plan nearly 80% of the total five-year allocation. Foreign technical assistance in this field is, however, likely to help in speeding up the progress.

8.10 It is estimated that during the first two years of the Plan total private investment in the monetary sector amounted to about Rs 285 crore. The Plan envisaged that Rs 838 crore would be the aggregate development outlay in the privately-financed sector. It appears that this projected sum will be realized. For this purpose, private investment of the order of Rs 184 crore a year should be anticipated as an average, with the following projected phasing: Rs 170 crore in 1962|63, Rs 187 crore in 1963|64 and Rs 196 crore in 1964|65.

8.11 The economic progress under the Second Five-Year Plan affects the whole country and tends to raise the level of living in more as well as less developed areas of East and West Pakistan. During the first two years of the Plan more was invested in the West than in the East. This discrepancy is being reduced. However, it is still too early to assess fully this aspect of planned economic development. It would involve, *inter alia*, a careful analysis of the absorptive capacity of the two Provinces. The Planning Commission will be able to analyse the effects of regional development only when the necessary statistical information, covering a sufficiently long period of time, becomes available.

PART II

SECTORAL REVIEW

Chapter 9

AGRICULTURE

9.1 During the period under review, in the agricultural sector the provision in the annual development programmes (excluding recoveries of *taccavi* loans[4] and share capital of the Agricultural Bank) was Rs 73.5 crore of which Rs 53.1 crore (72.2%) were utilized. Details are given in Tables 9.1.A and 9.1.B (Statistical Appendix). In gross financial terms, implementation was 83% in East Pakistan, 79% in West Pakistan and 51% for the Central Government.

Agricultural Production

9.2 In spite of the heavy damage caused by floods and cyclones in East Pakistan and by locust in West Pakistan, output of major agricultural crops in 1961|62 exceeded the base-period production[5] as well as that of 1960|61. Output of foodgrains in 1961|62 almost reached the target planned for 1964|65, i.e. 21% increase above the base-period production. The percentage achievements and targets for main crops in relation to base-period output are shown below:

	1961|62 *Production*	1964|65 *Plan Target*
Foodgrains	20.3	21
Jute	16.2	22
Cotton	10.4	38
Sugarcane	20.2	35
Tobacco	—12.6	14

Tobacco output was the only item which declined during the first two years of the Plan. Detailed statistics of agricultural production in 1960|61 and 1961|62 are presented in Table 9.2 (Statistical Appendix).

9.3 The increase in agricultural output was mainly due to favourable weather and, on the human side, to intensive use of fertilizers and improved varieties of seeds, control of plant diseases and pests, development of virgin land by tractors, and bringing of new areas under the plough. Rs 34.1 crore (46% of the total two year allocation for the agriculture sector) were provided for these purposes. The estimated expenditure, 28.6 crore, was 84% of the amount allocated.

Fertilizers

9.4 The upward trend in the use of fertilizer was maintained during the period under review. About 61,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer[6] were distributed in 1961|62, twice as much as in 1959|60 (30,000 tons) and almost one-half of the 1964|65 Plan target of 1,20,000 tons. The distribution of phosphatic fertilizer increased three fold in 1961|62 in comparison with 1959|60: from 1,000 tons to 3,000 tons in terms of P_2O_5. A beginning was also made in the distribution of potassic fertilizer.

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[4] Rural credit advanced by revenue officials.

[5] Average production in 3 to 5 years preceding 1960/61.

[6] In terms of nitrogen equivalent to 2,82,000 tons of ammonium sulphate.

Plant Protection

9.5 The crop acreage treated against plant pests and diseases in 1961|62 was 33.5 lakh acres against 17.8 lakh acres in 1959|60, an increase of about 88%. The Plan target is to cover about 60 lakh acres by ground and aerial operations by 1964|65. The quantity of seed treated to control diseases of crops, however, decreased somewhat both in 1960|61 and 1961|62 in comparison with 1959|60.

Use of Improved Seed

9.6 There was considerable increase in the distribution of improved seed of major crops during the period under review. About 85,000 tons of improved seed were distributed in 1961|62, 75% more than in 1959|60 (33,000 tons).

Mechanization

9.7 Progress in mechanization comprised mainly land development, cultivation by tractors, and the use of pumps in East Pakistan for irrigation purposes. The following statistics illustrate main achievements :

	1959|60	1960|61	1961|62
East Pakistan			
Number of tractors operated by the Government	66	92	125
Area reclaimed (acres)	7,300	9,000	8,100
Number of pumps used	1,150	1,400	1,535
Area irrigated (acres)	47,400	62,000	73,900
West Pakistan			
Number of tractors operated by the Government	219	284	290
Area developed (acres)	32,000	66,000	80,000
Area cultivated (acres)	54,000	52,000	60,000

Education and Research

9.8 Substantial progress was made in the expansion of agricultural education, training and research facilities. Two new agricultural universities were opened, at Mymensingh (East Pakistan) and Lyallpur (West Pakistan). Work also began on the establishment of two agricultural research institutes, at Tejgaon (East Pakistan) and Risalewala (West Pakistan). The existing research facilities at Tarnab and Tandojam (West Pakistan) were also expanded.

Agricultural Extension

9.9 During the period under review, Rs 1.09 crore were allocated for extension work; of this sum, Rs 0.4 crore (about 37%) were utilized. The Agricultural Extension Programme covered a variety of activities. Notable progress was made in East Pakistan in opening demonstration farms, laying out demonstration plots, and in supplying improved seed-drills, weeders and tillers. Training-*cum*-demonstration centres came into operation with the help of Government of Japan in East Pakistan and Government of West Germany in West Pakistan. Over 140 *thana* officers were trained in the East Pakistan Centre, while about 30 were, admitted in 1961|62 in the West Pakistan Centre. A number of small schemes, such as potato seed scheme and expansion of coconut cultivation in Karachi area, were implemented. However, there was a heavy financial shortfall in extension work because of under-utilization of funds allocated for re-organization and expansion of extension work as the question of plant protection work *vis-a-vis* agricultural extension work could not be settled finally.

Economics and Statistics

9.10 In the field of agricultural economics and statistics, the following reports and surveys were prepared by the Central Directorate of Agricultural Economics and Statistics: *Cropping Patterns and Cropping Intensities in Selected Districts of Pakistan, Utilization of Agricultural Commodities in Pakistan,* and *Use of Fertilizer in Pakistan.* Statistical staff in both Provinces worked on estimation of yields through random sampling and crop cutting experiments. The Agricultural Census Organization published the preliminary survey reports for both East and West Pakistan and carried out follow-up operations.

Colonization

9.11 In West Pakistan, colonization and land development continued in a satisfactory way. During the period under review, in G. M. Barrage area 3,88,000 acres of land were distributed for colonization; 5,00,000 acres were rectangulated; 80,000 acres of State land were developed for cultivation with the aid of machinery; and an additional area of 1,50,000 acres was brought under cultivation. In Thal Project area, over 140,000 acres were developed for cultivation with the aid of machinery and 3,50,000 acres of additional land were sown to crops.

Marketing

9.12 Progress in the field of agricultural marketing was not satisfactory as only 18.6% of the allocation was utilized. This heavy shortfall was mainly due to slow implementation of the programmes by the Central Government. While little improvement took place in West Pakistan, progress in East Pakistan was satisfactory. The Provincial Directorate of Agricultural Marketing carried out marketing surveys relating to hides and skins, milk and milk products, betel leaves, sesamum, tobacco, honey and bee's wax, sweet potatoes, coconuts, bananas, chillies, mangoes and pineapples. About 74 lakh eggs in 1960|61 and 91 lakh in 1961|62 were also graded for export from East Pakistan.

Storage

9.13 The two-year allocation for foodgrain storage programme was Rs 8.655 crore of which 41% were utilized. The shortfall was due to slow acquisition of land, delay in getting the necessary equipment and in the construction programme, apart from delay in securing approval of the projects. 70,500 tons storage capacity was completed during the two years against the Plan target of 1,68,000 tons; another 79,000 tons capacity stores were under construction.

Animal Husbandry

9.14 Out of Rs 3.9 crore allocated for this subsector, Rs 1.5 crore were utilized, *i.e.,* 39%. The shortfall in the Central programme was due to non-availability of foreign aid. In West Pakistan, the low rate of utilization of funds was due to the shortage of technical personnel and delay in the acquisition of land and in the construction programme. East Pakistan could not utilize the full amount because of delay in the procurement of livestock and equipment required for development of land.

9.15 To expand the facilities for disease control, 46 new hospitals and dispensaries and two mobile units were established. About 70 lakh animals were inoculated and 1.4 crore treated against various diseases. Approximately 5.3 crore doses|cc of sera vaccine were manufactured. For upgrading the local stock, 450 bulls and 310 rams of improved breeds were distributed; 300 bulls and 500 rams were maintained on subsidy, and about 50,000 cows|buffaloes were artificially inseminated. Production of improved poultry birds and eggs was stepped up, and the breeders were encouraged to exchange their *desi*[7] birds for the improved species.

9.16 A new building was constructed for the nutritional laboratory at Dacca. In West Pakistan, land was acquired for the animal feed mill and its testing stations. About 280 scholarships were provided for students in the Animal Husbandry Institutes at Lahore and Mymensingh. The construction work under the Karachi Milk Supply scheme proceeded well, while the possession of land for a similar scheme for Lahore was taken. Site for the Metropolitan Abattoir in Karachi was selected.

Forestry

9.17 The progress in forestry was satisfactory since 77% of the Rs 4.55 crore allocation was utilized. Of the afforestation Plan target of 2,03,000 acres, 68% was achieved. About 42,000 tons of timber were extracted, 20% more than the Plan target of 35,000 tons. To improve forest management and exploitation of forestry resources, 116 miles of new forest roads and 448 buildings were constructed; 99 miles old forest roads and 90 old buildings were improved; 113 tubewells were sunk; 9 jeeps, 33 diesel engine boats and 38 ordinary boats were purchased. Some expansion of training and research facilities also took place.

Range Management

9.18 Out of the two-year allocation of Rs 0.23 crore, Rs 0.18 crore were utilized, shortfall being about 23%. A programme of range development to cover 79,000 acres was started. The work included construction of earthen reservoirs for storing water for cattle, development of springs, boring and digging wells, planting of grasses and trees, and road development.

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[7] Indigenous breed.

Soil Conservation

9.19 About 80% of the allocation for this subsector was utilized. The soil conservation programme included soil and water survey, land capability classification survey, engineering works, agronomic measures, afforestation and land development, sand dune stabilization, and research on variety trials, fertility trials and laboratory analyses. Two new soil-conservation demonstration areas covering 35,000 acres were opened. A land capability classification survey was carried out over an area of 1,94,000 acres, and a soil and water survey of another 1,16,000 acres was commenced. In East Pakistan, a soil conservation project for an area of 1,000 acres was started.

Fisheries

9.20 In the development of fisheries about 53% of the two-year allocation was utiized. East Pakistan spent 89% of the allocation, but the Centre and West Pakistan only 32% each. In the Centre's programme, a high shortfall occurred in fisheries research and education ; the marine biological and technological laboratory project was not implemented at all. In West Pakistan, there were delays in securing the water areas for fishery development and in obtaining transport vans for the storage and marketing schemes. Fish production figures are shown in table 9.2.

9.21 In East Pakistan, about 22,000 acres of derelict and other water areas were developed for fish production ; 105 demonstration farms and 17 fish seed multiplication farms were established, and over 1.3 crore fry were distributed to fish-farmers. For exploration of off-shore waters in the Bay of Bengal an exploratory vessel was completed in Karachi and its delivery taken by the Central Marine Fisheries Department in June, 1962. For catching marine fish, 22 launches (12 for East Pakistan and 10 for West Pakistan) and 13 boats for inland fishing were constructed. Two carrier vessels were constructed by April 1962 and handed over to the Karachi Fishermen's Co-operative Society. Three transport launches were constructed for transport of fish in Sylhet district. Construction of the Karachi fish harbour was nearing completion. A fish market and cold storage building at Chittagong were completed and cold storage and ice-plants installed. Construction of a building for similar facilities on Mekran coast was undertaken.

9.22 Construction of buildings for a technological laboratory and fresh-water research station at Chandpur in East Pakistan and the construction of a laboratory at Chhennawan in West Pakistan were also undertaken. Expansion of facilities at the existing laboratories at Karachi was begun. Research on fertilization of water, elimination of predacious animals, introduction of exotic species and new fishing gear, control of aquatic vegetation, paddy-*cum*-fish culture and culture of pearl mussel fisheries continued. Three vocational training institutes, at Karachi, Chandpur and Jhalakati, were established and over 90 fishermen were trained there. About 25 students attended graduate and under-graduate courses at the Fisheries Training Institute in East Pakistan.

Rural Credit and Co-operatives

9.23 In implementing the rural co-operatives programme, a sum of Rs 1.889 crore was spent against the allocation of Rs 1.88

crore. In addition, outside the Second Plan allocation, Rs 9.65 crore were provided for rural credit from Government account of this sum Rs 8.32 crore were utilized. In 1960|61, the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation was merged with the Agricultural Bank of Pakistan under the name of Agricultural Development Bank. During the period under review, the Bank opened eight new branches ; eight new pay-offices were set up and six pay-offices were upgraded to sub-branches. While the Government of East Pakistan utilized the entire amount of the *taccavi*[8] loan of Rs 3.5 crore, in West Pakistan only Rs 2.3 crore were drawn out of Rs 3.5 crore allocated for the purpose.

9.24 Under the programme for re-organization of agricultural credit and marketing in East Pakistan, 108 union (primary level) multi-purpose co-operative societies and 7 central (secondary level) multi-purpose societies were developed or re-organized ; 34 (scondary level) banks and 7 land mortgage banks were also re-organized ; and 5 new land mortgage banks were established. In West Pakistan, 223 large-size co-operative societies at primary level, 7 marketing societies at secondary level, 1,675 small-size co-operative credit societies, and 2,534 service societies were organized, while 350 societies were weeded out during the period under review.

Land Reforms

9.25 The two-year allocation for implementation of land reforms, which mainly consisted in consolidation of holdings, was Rs 2.5 crore, of which only 53% was utilized. Against the target of 92 lakh acres, about 42.5 lakh acres were consolidated in 5,211 villages in West Pakistan. In East Pakistan, the entire work on the Pilot Scheme covering about 90,000 acres was completed on schedule.

9.26 During the period under review, under the Martial Law Regulation No. 64[9] promulgated in 1959, an area of 22 lakh acres in West Pakistan was resumed from land-owners holding land above the prescribed limit. Steps have also been taken in the direction of (a) rationalization of the land revenue assessment and water rates, and (b) bringing up to-date the land records which form the basis of title of ownership. In East Pakistan, the publication of Compensation and Assessment Rolls, which was to be completed by 1962|63, is likely to be delayed because of an amendment introduced in the East Bengal State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950, which raised the retention limit of *khas*[10] lands from 110 to 375 *bighas* (3 *bighas* equal one acre).

Village-Aid and Rural Development through Basic Democracies

9.27 The two-year allocation for this sub-sector was Rs 10.2 crore of which 73% (Rs 7.4 crore) was utilized. The shortfall was mainly due to Government decision to wind up the Village AID Organization and transfer its activities, as much as possible, to the Basic Democracies and the Agricultural Development Corporations in the two Provinces. The

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[8] Rural credit advanced by revenue officials.

[9] Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, no person shall, at any time, own or in any capacity possess land in excess of five hundred acres of irrigated land or one thousand acres of unirrigated land, or irrigated and unirrigated land the aggregate area of which exceeds five hundred acres of irrigated land, one acre of irrigated land being reckoned as equivalent to two acres of unirrigated land.

[10] Self-cultivated lands.

Village-AID programme was successful in both Provinces. Against a target of 40 development areas in 1960|61, 42 were opened. About 1,400 village workers were trained in 1960|61. Some of the Village-AID Training Institutes were passed on to the Basic Democracies organization for imparting multi-purpose training to its members. In the two Village Development Academies, at Comilla and Peshawar, a large number of chairmen of union councils and senior officers and technicians of the Nation-Building Departments were trained. The success of the Village-AID programme in fostering the spirit of self-help and co-operation can be judged from the villagers' contribution of about Rs 1.1 crore in 1960|61. By the end of 1960|61 in the 202 development areas in both Provinces, 2,650 village councils were established; 882 co-operative societies were organized or revitalized; 1,011 new school buildings were constructed and 1,014 repaired; 9,200 poultry farms were opened; 4,200 adult education centres were started; 6,500 miles of *katcha*[11] roads were constructed and 5,900 miles repaired.

Agricultural Crash Programme

9.28 A model scheme for intensive application of inputs to increase production in selected promising areas was in operation under this name. It covered 7 sub-divisions in East Pakistan and 7 districts in West Pakistan, and concerned not only crops but also the allied fields of animal husbandry, forestry, etc. The Provincial Governments have reported considerable increase in production in these selected areas.

Agricultural Development Corporations

9.29 To accelerate the implementation of agricultural development programmes, two semi-autonomous Agricultural Development Corporations have been established, one in each Province. During the period under review, out of Rs 4 crore budget they spent Rs 2.42 crore, i.e., about 60%.

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[11] Unmetalled roads.

Chapter 10

MINING AND MANUFACTURING

10.1 The development of mining and manufacturing under the Second Five-Year Plan has remained predominantly the responsibility of the private sector. The role of the Government has been limited to those industrial fields which have not been sufficiently attractive to private investors to elicit the necessary capital outlays. Those fields have included the development of industrial estates, of small industries, of coal mining, and of large-scale industries which are either technologically complex and capital intensive, (e.g., fertilizer manufacturing) or are intended to serve as pioneer units in hitherto non-industrialized regions. Upto June, 1962, responsibility for promotion of small industries rested with the national and provincial Small Industries Corporations, while the job of pioneering in large industries and mining was given to the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) of the Central Government. Under the government reorganization which followed the adoption of the new Constitution, the PIDC was bifurcated into two provincial corporations, EPIDC and WPIDC. They have been given the responsibility of supplementing the private sector in the development of large-scale industries in their respective Provinces. The WPIDC has also been made responsible for assistance to small industries.

10.2 The Second Plan envisaged an expenditure of Rs 191 crore for development of mining and manufacturing in the public and semi-public sectors. The budgetary provision for the first two years of the Plan was Rs 49.42 crore, of which Rs 44.95 crore (91%) were utilized. Funds in the semi-public sector were fully utilized but there was some shortfall in the public sector owing to organizational problems in the small industries sector. Tables 10.1.A and 10.1.B (Statistical Appendix) give the financial details.

10.3 The expansion of industrial capacity, both in the semi-public and private sectors, led to substantial increases in output. The index of industrial production went up from 185 in 1959|60 (1954=100) to 230.2 in December, 1961.[12] Thus during the first two years of the Plan the production of large-scale industry (i.e., employing more than 20 workers or using mechanical power) increased by about 23% (to be compared with the 60% increase expected by the end of the Plan). The growth of major industries is shown in Table 10.2 (Statistical Appendix).

Mining

10.4 The output of coal has increased from 8,20,000 tons in 1960 to 9,00,000 tons in 1961, and will probably reach 10 lakh tons in 1962. The extraction of natural gas rose from 2,980 crore cft in 1960 to 3,470 crore cft in 1961, and is projected at 4,000 crore cft for 1962. Production of crude petroleum from the Attock fields in West Pakistan rose from 23 lakh barrels in 1960 to 25 lakh barrels in 1961, and is expected to reach 27 lakh barrels in 1962.

10.5 Investments in oil and gas prospecting in the semi-public sector amounted to approximately Rs 5 crore by private enterprise and Rs 1.65 crore by Government. In addition, there was an investment of Rs 2.9 crore by Government in oil and gas prospecting in the public sector. The investment in the semi-public sector was only a little more than 50% of the target for the first two years of the Plan. The reason for the shortfall was the declining interest on the part of foreign oil companies in sinking new wells in West Pakistan. Increased drilling activity in East

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[12] Provisional index, now being revised.

Pakistan has uncovered no oil deposits to date but has located three new gas fields, two in Sylhet District and one in northern Tippera District. The estimated reserves at the Rashidpur field are 70,000 crore cft., and those at Kailashtila 38,000 crore cft. The gas from these fields is of very high quality. Information is not yet available on the quality or amount of gas at the new Titas field near Brahamanbaria. However, enough is now known about gas availability in East Pakistan to justify a major review of plans for industrialization, gas transmission and power generation in the Province. This review is now underway. Meanwhile new proposals have been drawn up and are now under negotiation for installing the Sui-Northern Gas Pipeline in West Pakistan as projected in the Second Plan.

Public Manufacturing Sector

10.6 Preliminary steps were taken for the acquisition and development of land to set up four large industrial estates in East Pakistan and four large and medium-size estates in West Pakistan. Work on the establishment of an industrial estate at Hyderabad, commenced in 1952, was continued. In view of the scarcity of suitable industrial land in East Pakistan, increasing attention is being given by the Government to the procurement and development of such land in suitable locations.

Semi-Public Manufacturing Sector

10.7 In the semi-public manufacturing sector, two large factories were completed during the period under review :

(i) the nitrogenous fertilizer (urea) factory at Fenchuganj (East Pakistan), which went into production in February 1962 ; and

(ii) the fertilizer factory at Multan (West Pakistan), which began operations in the summer of 1962 but has had to be shut down temporarily owing to corrosion in the ammonia plant pipeline.

10.8 The following expansion of the capacity of the existing factories was undertaken during the first two years of the Plan :

In East Pakistan,

(i) approximately 1,000 jute looms were added to the 8,000 already installed in existing mills ;

(ii) 70% of the work on the expansion of Muslin Cotton Mills was completed ;

(iii) the expansion from 35,000 tons to 50,600 tons of the newsprint factory at Khulna was begun ;

(iv) substantial progress was made on the expansion and modernization of the dockyard at Narayanganj, and the shipyard at Khulna.

In West Pakistan,

(i) plans were prepared and preliminary steps taken for the expansion of ammonium sulphate production from 50,000 tons to 90,000 tons at Daudkhel ;

(ii) work on the expansion of capacity of Zeal Pak Cement Factory at Hyderabad, from 3,60,000 tons to 4,80,000 tons, was taken up and the necessary equipment ordered from Germany.

10.9 The following new factories were under construction or in the final stages of planning in East Pakistan :

(i) a pharmaceutical factory at Dacca which has already started partial production ;

(ii) four jute mills, three of which were expected to begin operation by October, 1962 ;

(iii) Jaipurhat Sugar Mills which was to begin production in 1962|63 ;

(iv) sites have been selected for two more sugar mills at Kushtia and Rajshahi ;

(v) plans have been finalized for a hard board plant at Khulna.

10.10 Initial plans for setting up a steel plant of 100,000 tons capacity at Chittagong are now being revised upward so as to realize more economic operations at the 1,50,000—2,00,000 tons level. Meanwhile suitable land has been acquired and the site is being prepared.

10.11 For the development of small and cottage industries, 24 small industrial trading estates were planned. Of these, sixteen were already taken up for implementation. A number of common-facility centres, development-*cum*-training centres, and development-*cum*-production centres and sales and display centres were organized in both Provinces and steps were taken for the standardization of products. A survey of small industries was also undertaken for collecting data to formulate a planned and co-ordinated development programme.

Private Manufacturing Sector

10.12 During the period July, 1960, to June, 1962, an amount of Rs 288.77 crore was sanctioned by various agencies as shown in Table 10.3 (Statistical Appendix). The sanctions issued amounted to about 105.7% of the Plan target of Rs 273.2 crore in the private sector. Approximately 35% of the sanctioned amount was utilized by June, 1962.

10.13 A pioneering development in the industrial field has been the sanctioning of three projects for the production of petro-chemicals and synthetic fibres :

(i) The Government approved the establishment of a petro-chemical complex in Karachi covering polyacrylonitrite (PAN), polyvinylchloride (PVC) and acetylene, at an estimated cost of Rs 19.2 crore. Its products will replace nearly 50% of imported wool tops and 50% of imported nylon twine for fishing nets. The other products will be partly consumed and partly exported.

(ii) A polyethelene plant with an installed capacity of 5,000 tons per annum, at an estimated cost of Rs 5.64 crore, is being set up at Karachi.

(iii) An acetate rayon plant with an installed capacity of 10 tons per day at an estimated cost of Rs 13.63 crore is being set up at Lyallpur.

(iv) A viscose rayon plant with a capacity of 35 tons of pulp, 10 tons of rayon and 5 tons of cellophane a day has been sanctioned at Karnaphuli in East Pakistan. Its estimated cost will be Rs 7.55 crore, and it is expected to export 1,000 tons of rayon yarn a year.

10.14 An oil refinery was sanctioned during the first Five-Year Plan. It has been set up in Karachi, at a cost of Rs 12 crore with an annual capacity of 15 lakh tons. It is expected to go on stream in November, 1962. The establishment of an 8,50,000 tons oil refinery in East Pakistan is now under active study.

10.15 A company has been formed as a joint venture between foreign investors and Pakistani entrepreneurs to manufacture 3,50,000 tons of finished steel products a year in Karachi. The site has been selected preliminary test-borings carried out, sub-soil conditions found favourable. An application for a $ 67 million loan has been submitted to the U.S. Export-Import Bank and quotations for a "turn key" job are expected shortly. Production is expected by 1966. A copper wires and cables manufacturing factory was sanctioned for West Pakistan with an annual capacity of 18,000 tons at an estimated cost of Rs 3 crore. A tyre and tube manufacturing factory was also being established in Karachi at a cost of Rs 1.66 crore and an annual capacity of 1,50,000 tyres and 1,50,000 tubes.

Chapter 11

WATER AND POWER

11.1 The 1960|61—1961|62 budgetary provision for the water and power sector was Rs 145.5 crore, of which Rs 90.7 crore and Rs 54.8 crore were for development in the water and the power sub-sectors respectively. The expenditure during the two years amounted to Rs 148.2 crore, of which Rs 91.6 crore and Rs 56.6 crore were spent for the development of water and power resources respectively. The two-year financial target was thus exceeded by 2%, i.e. by 1% and by 3% in the water and the power sub-sectors respectively. Tables 11.1.A, 11.1.B and 11.2. (Statistical Appendix) give the details in respect of financial and physical accomplishments.

11.2 The continuing projects in the fields of irrigation, drainage, reclamation, flood control, and power were carried on smoothly but the new projects started somewhat slowly. In East Pakistan, the Karnafuli Power Station (capacity 80,000 kw) was inaugurated on the 30th March, 1962, and the supplementary pumps for the Kushtia Unit of the Ganges Kobadak Project went into operation on the 30th November, 1961. The construction of embankments to control sea water intrusion made good progress. During the period under review, about 800 miles of embankments were raised, strengthened, or newly constructed. However, new projects, such as the Low Lift Pump Irrigation projects in the Districts of Rajshahi, Pabna and Bogra, and the Dacca-Narayanganj Demra Project, made a somewhat slow progress. About 14 lakh acres were safeguarded against sea water and floods through the construction of tidal embankments and execution of several other flood protection and drainage schemes. In West Pakistan, a number of flood regulation projects progressed satisfactorily. These included the 16 miles marginal bund for protection of Kot Hafiz, the flood control and drainage scheme for storm water in the Rechna Doab, the remodelling of Pandoki drainage system, and the remodelling of Hudiara drains. In West Pakistan, about 2,55,000 acres of land were brought under the plough ; in both provinces, about 4,65,000 acres of cultivated land were provided with assured irrigation. The Salinity Control and Reclamation Project No. 1 in West Pakistan, which envisaged reclamation of 14 lakh acres of land in the Rechna Doab through drilling of 1,800 tubewells, was nearing completion. All the tubewells had been drilled but only 1,226 tubewells had commenced operation by the end of June, 1962.

11.3 Various investigations and surveys, conducted in East and West Pakistan, resulted in a number of feasibility reports for initiating loan applications. A large number of hydrological stations were established in both wings of the country. These stations would facilitate collection of hydrologic data and forecast of floods to provide the people with timely alarm and relief. Alarm raising services were also organized in both East and West Pakistan ; these included the wireless system installed at Moheshkhali and Hatiya in East Pakistan and the mobile wireless system introduced in West Pakistan. The problem of waterlogging and salinity in West Pakistan was given special attenion : a study of the Planning Commission published in 1961 led to the preparation by WAPDA of a 10-year Master Plan for eradication of this twin menace. Later, President Kennedy of the United States sent out a team of scientists led by his Scientific Adviser, Professor Wiesner to study the whole problem and suggest remedies. The report of this team was recently presented by President Kennedy personally to the President of Pakistan. The report is now being studied by the various departments concerned in Pakistan.

11.4 Notable progress was made in power development. In 1960|61 the power generating capacities of the Shadiwal Hydel Project increased 13,500 kw, of the Hyderabad Thermal Project by 20,700 kw, and of the Karachi Diesel Station by 15,000 kw. During 1961|62 the installed power generating capacity further expanded by the addition of 80,000 kw at the Karnafuli Hydel Project, 36,000 kw at power plant installed at Fenchuganj Fertilizer Factory, and 66,000 kw at the Extension of 'B' Steam Power Station at Karachi. The installed power generating capacity of public utilities increased from 6,50,000 kw in 1959|60 to 7,01,160 kw in 1960|61 and 847,160 kw in 1961|62. Thus about 35% of the planned additional 5,65,000 kw capacity was realized. In 1959|60 the public electricity plants generated 130 crore kwh ; this increased to 160 crore kwh in 1960|61 ; and to 200 crore kwh in 1961|62. In addition to this, four power generation projects viz. (1) Karachi 'C' Station (1,32,000 kwh), (2) Extension of Natural Gas Power Station, Multan (1,30,000 kw), (3) Quetta Thermal Power Station (15,000 kw), and (4) Natural Gas Power Station, Sukkur (25,000 kw), were progressing satisfactorily ; these projects when completed, would expand the existing power generation capacity by 3,02,000 kw.

11.5 The planned high tension transmission lines of the 650 miles 132 kv northern grid of West Pakistan were commissioned in 1960|61. About 40% of the work on the 4,000 miles secondary transmission and distribution facilities was completed in the first-two years of the Plan. In the southern zone of West Pakistan, however, 90% of 66-kv, 33 kv and 11 kv transmission lines of the Hyderabad thermal project, covering 17 major towns of the area, were energized. In East Pakistan the 170 miles long 132 kv double circuit Karnafuli-Chittagong-Dacca interconnector was commissioned in March 1962 . Some progress was also made in augmenting secondary transmission and distribution facilities. The total length of high tension transmission and distribution lines (11 kv and above) increased from 7,300 circuit miles in 1959|60 to 8,900 circuit miles in 1960|61 and 11,200 circuit miles in 1961|62. Thus about 51% of the planned increase of 7,700 circuit miles was achieved.

11.6 The number of electricity consumers increased from 4,92,408 in 1960 to 5,60,111 in 1961 and 6,43,121 in 1962. In West Pakistan, out of a total of 8,753 villages with a population of 5,000 and above, 800 villages were electrified by the end of the First Five Year Plan. In the period under review, 586 villages, mostly within the orbit of the northern grid system, were electrified.

11.7 The construction of the Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology at Islamabad was started. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission established four medical radio isotopes centres. The work on three agricultural radio isotopes research centres was progressing.

11.8 About Rs 0.6 crore were spent on the meteorological and geophysics services in the country. These services included the development of meteorological facilities at aerodromes and air routes in Pakistan and establishment of a hydrogen plant at Dacca. About Rs 20 lakh were spent on the soil mechanics and hydrological laboratory equipment and maintenance. The Machinery Pool Organizations in both wings and the Dredging Fleet in East Pakistan progressed satisfactorily.

Chapter 12

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

12.1 A budgetary provision of Rs 107 crore was made in the government financed sector for the development of transport and communications during the first two years of the Plan. About 87% of this sum was utilized, leaving a balance of Rs 179.18 crore (66% of the total planned outlay) for the remaining part of the Plan. A detailed picture of financial and physical accomplishments is presented in Tables 12.1.A, 12.1.B, and 12.2 (Statistical Appendix).

Railways

12.2 The sum budgetted for the development of railways during the period under review was Rs 55.4 crore, of which Rs 49.1 crore (88.5%) were utilized. The following figures illustrate the progress in the rehabilitation of railways :

	1960|61-1961|62 *Results*	1960|65 *Plan target*
Diesel locomotives (B.G.) ..	53	154
Diesel locomotives (M.G.) ..	21	60
Coaching vehicles (B.G.) ..	70	487
Wagons (B.G.)	1,804	9,558
Wagons (M.G.)	1,000	4,893
Mileage of rail renewals ..	378	1,261
Mileage of sleeper renewals ..	574	2,550

12.3 A sizeable outlay was incurred on the provision of improved signalling system, works to improve the line capacity, on the provision of additional passenger amenities and on the staff welfare works including construction of staff quarters on both the Railways. Work on the first phase of Karachi Circular Railway was in full swing and earth work on embankments, construction of station buildings, etc., was nearing completion, construction of bridges was in progress and most of the linking of track was completed. In East Pakistan, Dacca Re-alignment Project was progressing well, bridges completed, track laid and goods traffic was opened. A detailed survey for Bholaganj-Chattack Ropeways was undertaken and final location survey of Narsingdi-Madanganj railway was completed and preliminary work started. In West Pakistan, the Ayub Bridge over the River Indus was completed at a cost of Rs 2 crore. A new bridge near Wazirabad and the Sunni Bridge near Daudkhel were completed.

Roads and Road Transport

12.4 In road development, out of the budget of Rs 22.1 crore for 1960-62, Rs 21.41 crore (about 97%) were spent. In East Pakistan, 302 miles of roads, 153 bridges and culverts comprising 9,951 running feet were completed. In Karachi and other Special Areas of West Pakistan, about 300 miles of roads have been constructed or improved at a cost of Rs 1.704 crore. In the rest of West Pakistan, 583 miles of new roads were constructed and about 100 miles of existing roads improved during the period under review. The construction on the Deg Nallah bridge near Sharakpur, the Chenab Creek bridge near Wazirabad and the Nara river bridge near Peshawar was completed. Construction or improvement of about 900 miles of roads was also undertaken.

12.5 From Government resources an allocation of Rs 1.013 crore was made for the Karachi Road Transport Corporation and the East Pakistan Road Transport Corporation against which an expenditure of Rs 1.26 crore was incurred. The West Pakistan Road Transport Board incurred an expenditure of Rs 2.2 crore from its own resources, against an allocation of Rs 2.56 crore. The following figures show the Plan targets and the number of vehicles acquired :

	1960|61-1961|62 *Results*	1964|65 *Plan target*
East Pakistan	148	200
West Pakistan (excluding Karachi)	414	1,400
Karachi	196	700
Total :	758	2,300

Ports

12.6 For the development of Chalna Anchorage (East Pakistan) Rs 0.55 crore were budgetted in the Government-financed sector for 1960—62 and Rs 0.2 crore were spent. A bund around the fresh water tank at Mongla, a work-shop building and a rest-house were constructed. A self-propelled water-barge was under construction in the Karachi shipyard for Chalna Anchorage. About 40% work on the staff-quarters at Khalispur and Harbour Master's Office was completed and work on the running-shed at Mongla was in progress. The construction of two tube-wells and an overhead tank was also undertaken. Two electric generators were imported and their installation begun. Orders for equipment, including five light beacons, four gas buoys, lighting equipment and two fire trailer-pumps, were processed.

12.7 A sum of Rs 6.03 crore was allocated by the Karachi Port Trust in the semi-public sector for 1960-62 for the development of Karachi port ; Rs 5.37 crore were utilized. The reconstruction of East Wharves progressed at a cost of Rs 5.2 crore. The wharf road along berth No. 13 and the roads in the main yard were completed. 70% work on flash paving of the quayside track and 85% work on concrete paving of the storage, over-flow and transit plinths and drains were completed. Construction work on 5 transit sheds was completed and the railway yard was laid. The sea-wall was completed and work on the reclamation of foreshore land was undertaken for Pakistan Refinery. The scheme for reconstruction of Keamari village was also started.

12.8 Also in the semi-public sector, Rs 1 crore were allocated by the Chittagong Port Trust for the development of Chittagong Port. Rs 0.2 crore were utilized during the period under review. A fast patrol launch and two pontoon barges were acquired, and quarters for employees were constructed. Outward night navigation was introduced and equipment ordered to ensure inward night navigation. About 6% work on the first phase of Halda Char training scheme was completed.

Shipping

12.9 A budgetary provision of Rs 0.25 crore for the completion of the Mercantile Marine Academy at Chittagong was made for 1960-62. The work was in progress and Rs 0.2 crore were spent. The development of site, external water supply, including the overhead tanks, construction of roads and paths and the Cadet's Hostel were completed. Work was in progress on the construction of workshop, Laboratory building, and residential quarters.

Inland Water Transport

12.10 In the development of the inland water transport in East Pakistan, of the financial provision of Rs 2.93 crore for 1960-62, Rs 1.7 crore (about 56%) were utilized. There were nine schemes in various stages of implementation and all were progressing satisfactorily. The progress achieved in respect of some of the major projects was as follows :

(i) *Inland river ports—survey and investigation* (*Cost Rs* 0.43 *crore*).

Hydrographic surveys and investigations were carried out in all the five major inland ports. Traffic and engineering surveys in the secondary ports was in progress. Against an allocation of Rs 0.20 crore expenditure incurred amounted to Rs 0.24 crore.

(ii) *Development of inland river ports* (*1st phase*) *Dacca, Narayanganj, Khulna, Chandpur and Barisal* (*Cost Rs* 1.941 *crore*).

Wooden jetties were provided at Narayanganj, Chandpur and Khulna. Dredging works for deepening the Boat basin adjacent to the Narayanganj Railway Yard were carried out. A sum of Rs 0.175 crore was spent against an allocation of Rs 0.55 crore.

(iii) *Buoyage, lighting, marking, charting and pilotage of navigable channels of inland water ways in East Pakistan* (*Cost* ***Rs* 1.182 *crore***).

About 75% of the lighting equipment was received. The channel from Narayanganj to Ilshaghat and Meghna crossing was lit. A sum of Rs 1.117 crore was spent during the period under review.

Air Transportation

12.11 For the development of civil aviation, out of the budget of Rs 8.87 crore for 1960-62, Rs 4.94 crore (about 56%) were utilized. Among the major projects, the construction of the jet runway in Karachi was completed. The economic and engineering feasibility surveys of the jet airports at Dacca and Lahore were completed. Preliminary surveys were also arranged for airports at Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Multan in West Pakistan, and at Chittagong and Khulna in East Pakistan. A study for the improvement of terminal facilities at Karachi was also undertaken. A project agreement was signed between the U.S. A.I.D. and the Government of Pakistan in respect of the CENTO Airways Project. The preliminary operations plans for this projects were completed, and the necessary requisitions raised for some of the equipment. The rate of implementation was stepped up and deliveries of equipment were accelerated in respect of the project for "Improvement and Expansion of Aviation Ground Facilities" in both wings of the country.

12.12 The expenditure incurred by Pakistan International Airlines out of their own resources exceeded the allocation by 96.3%. Five Fokker F.27 aircraft and one Boeing 720-B were added to the fleet. A total loan of Rs 6.8 crore ($ 14.2 million) for two Boeing 720-B aircraft was arranged from the US Export-Import Bank ($ 12.1 million) and Boeing Aircraft Co. ($ 2.1 million). An amount of Rs 2.9 crore was utilized from this loan. A $ 5.6 million loan for the third Boeing 720-B was under negotiation with a commercial bank in U.S.A.

Communications

12.13 In financial terms, the achievement in the posts, telegraphs and telephones sub-sector was 97.6% of the Rs 12.8 crore budget for 1960-62. In physical terms, 523 post offices and 41 public call-offices were opened. 15,600 new telephones were installed against the Plan target of 45,700. The capacity of main telephone exchanges expanded as follows :

East Pakistan	*2,800*	*West Pakistan*	*10,900*
Dacca	1,000	Karachi (Pak capital)	4,000
Chittagong	1,000	Karachi (Central)	2,900
Khulna	400	Lahore	2,000
Narayanganj	400	Rawalpindi	1,000
		Multan	1,000

Besides, 45 small exchanges with a capacity of 2,900 lines were opened or expanded during the period under review. To meet the growing demand for the telecommunication equipment, the expansion of the Haripur Telephone Factory at an estimated cost of Rs 1.04 crore was undertaken. Preliminary plans were made for the establishment of a proper Telecommunication Research Centre at Haripur. The laying of coaxial cable between Lahore and Multan|Rawalpindi was progressed. The V.H.F. network in northern East Pakistan was completed. The installation of High power transmitters for inter-wing and overseas services was completed at Dacca and Karachi and that at Rawalpindi progressed.

Broadcasting

12.14 In financial terms, implementation in this subsector was about 82% of Rs 2.39 crore budget for 1960-62. The completed projects included a 10 kw short-wave transmitter at Dacca, one 10 kw medium-wave transmitter each at Quetta and Chittagong, one receiving centre each at Quetta, Peshawar and Karachi and one satellite station at Sylhet. Important works initiated during the period included installation of one 10 kw short-wave transmitter at Quetta (near completion) a 100 kw medium-wave transmitter at Lahore, two 100 kw and one 10 kw short-wave transmitters at Islamabad, one 100 kw medium-wave transmitter at Dacca, and one 10 kw medium-wave transmitter each at Rajshahi (near completion) and Rangpur and receiving centres at Lahore, Islamabad and Dacca.

Chapter 13

HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

13.1 The budgetted provision for development in the housing and settlements sector during the period under review was Rs 65.7 crore. The shortfall was about Rs 7.796 crore; thus the extent of implementation amounted to 88%. Financial targets and results and certain physical achievements are given in Tables 13.1.A and 13.1.B and 13.2 (Statistical Appendix).

13.2 In East Pakistan, the master plan for Dacca was completed while work on the Chittagong and the Khulna plans was in progress. In West Pakistan, satisfactory progress was made in the master plans for Lahore, Lyallpur, Peshawar and Hyderabad. The two colleges of architecture, one at Dacca and another at Lahore, will now be set up in the respective Universities of Engineering and Technology at these two centres.

13.3 Three of the seven town planning schemes in East Pakistan were completed during the first two years of the Plan. Progress on the Development of Commercial Area at Motijheel and Development of Private Residential Area at Dhanmandi, Dacca and Development of Residential Area at Panchalaish, Chittagong and Development of Godown Area at Chittagong has been satisfactory. Equally satisfactory has been the progress in respect of the Rehabilitation of Persons affected by the Dacca Railway Diversion Scheme. Against the total Plan target of settling 3,00,000 displaced families, about 42,000 families (11,500 in East Pakistan, 3,500 in West Pakistan and 27,000 in Karachi) were settled through the development of 15,000 plots and construction of 27,250 nucleus houses. Better progress is expected in the remaining of the Plan period with further development of the Korangi and North Karachi townships.

13.4 Progress in the water supply and sewerage schemes was slow, especially in West Pakistan where only 8 out of 33 rural water supply schemes were completed. In East Pakistan, however, about 20,000 new tubewells were installed in rural areas and 48 in urban areas. Comprehensive schemes of water supply and sewerage for Dacca and Chittagong were prepared. The Greater Karachi Bulk Water Supply Project was near its completion stage. About 60% of the trunk mains were laid and more than 70% of the sewerage and sewage disposal works were finished. The first phase of the filteration plant was commissioned in February, 1962.

13.5 A sum of Rs 6.93 crore was spent on the development of the new capital at Islamabad. The Capital Development Authority acquired 14,047 acres of land against the target of 25,000 acres. In the housing programme, 583 'A', 'B' and 'C' type houses were constructed against the target of 6,232 houses. To create a healthy environment, 263 acres of land were afforested while horticultural work was done on 127 acres. A permanent nursery was also developed over an area of 30 acres near the Rawal Lake. Some progress was made in the construction of the Pakistan House for Members of the National Assembly. The work in respect of preparation of detailed schemes for development of roads, water supply, etc. was progressing satisfactorily.

13.6 In the Provinces, out of a total plan allocation of Rs 9.56 crore, a sum of Rs 5.90 crore was spent on the construction of Government offices and non-residential buildings. A sum of Rs 3.39 crore, out of the Plan allocation of Rs 13.37 crore, was spent on government servants' housing projects. Some 2,556 residential units were completed in both the Provinces, while work was in progress on some additional 1,000 units.

13.7 The progress in respect of housing, land development and town improvement schemes of local authorities was satisfactory. The Dacca Improvement Trust established 5 parks and developed 500 acres of land for housing. Work on construction of an arterial North-South Road and development of 1,000 acres of land within Greater Dacca for residential purposes was started. In Chittagong, work was in progress on the development of Agrabad and Solasahar schemes. In Karachi, the development of the Drigh Road Scheme No. 1, the Federal 'B' area scheme, the North Nazimabad scheme and the construction of a multi-storey building on Victoria Road were nearing completion, while the Bohri Bazar shopping centre scheme made good progress.

Chapter 14

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

14.1 The budgetary provision for 1960|61-1961|62 in the education and training sector was Rs 23.4 crore of which Rs 23.1 crore, i.e., 99% were utilized. There was a satisfactory progress both in financial and physical terms. Financial targets and achievements are presented in Tables 14.1.A and 14.1.B ; physical achievements in the two Provinces are presented in Tables 14.2.A and 14.2.B (Statistical Appendix).

14.2 In primary education the Plan provides for the opening of 15,000 primary schools and development of 8,600 primary schools and accommodation of 25 lakh additional children. Against these targets, 7,200 primary schools were opened, 2,530 primary schools were improved. The existing and the new schools accommodated 6,90,000 additional children, giving a performance of about 28% of the Plan target. In secondary education, the Plan provides for the development of 1,340 high schools and 1,300 middle schools, opening of 175 high schools and up-grading of 1,160 primary and middle schools. Against these targets work has either been completed or is in progress in 560 high schools and 438 middle schools. 30 new high schools have been opened and 410 primary and middle schools have been up-graded. Enrolment in Secondary Schools increased by about 1,00,000 which represents about 23% of the Plan target of 4,30,000.

14.3 The teacher education programme provides for the improvement and opening of 103 primary teacher training institutes and 18 teacher training colleges and development and expansion of the Departments of Education at the Universities of Sind and Peshawar. The programme also provides for the establishment of one college and 3 centres for the training of teachers of technical and vocational subjects. Facilities for in-service training of teachers are provided through the establishment of 2 Education Extension Centres and 55 training centres for primary school teachers. The Plan visualizes that the implementation of the proposed programmes will increase the annual output of trained primary school teachers to 1,56,000 and that of secondary school teachers to 3,125. While work has been started on the development of 56 primary teacher training institutes and 17 teachers training colleges, it has been completed only in respect of 15 primary teacher training institutes, and the development programme of 4 teacher training colleges is nearing completion. Annual output of primary and secondary school teachers has increased to 8,100 and 2,170 indicating an achievement of 52 per cent and 69 percent respectively.

14.4 Technical education programme includes the development of 29 polytechnic|technical institutes, development of the two existing engineering colleges, establishment of two new engineering colleges and establishment of a technical university in each of the two Provinces. Against these targets, 22 technical institutes have been partially developed and steps have also been taken to establish the technical universities by upgrading the existing engineering colleges at Dacca and Lahore. Construction work and other programmes of the technical universities are also making progress according to schedule. Annual admissions at the diploma and degree levels have increased to 1,425 and 752 against the

Plan targets of 3,900 and 1,405 respectively; the output at these levels increased to 877 and 526 against the Plan targets of 1,725 and 700 respectively.

14.5 The programme of college education includes development of 53 intermediate and 100 degree colleges and opening of 55 intermediate colleges and 4 degree colleges. Against these targets, one degree college and 10 new intermediate colleges have been opened, 15 intermediate colleges have been completely developed and work is in progress on 16 intermediate and 65 degree colleges. In the intermediate and the degree colleges, buildings, scientific equipment, libraries, laboratories, study rooms for teachers, and other amenities were improved.

14.6 Large funds were provided in the Plan for the expansion of all the six universities in the country and for raising their standards of teaching and research; but only a modest progress took place during the period under review. Forty teachers from various universities and colleges were sent for studies abroad.

14.7 Under the Central Government Programme, progress was made towards raising the standard of sports by establishing training and coaching centres at Dacca, Karachi and Lahore. Cultural pacts with Iran, Japan, Turkey, U.A.R and Indonesia were signed and a Music Institute was established under the aegis of the Pakistan Art Council, Lahore. In the field of archeology some excavations, revealing ancient relics of culture of Pakistan, were made. A National Book Trust was established for large-scale publication of books for the students and the general public. The Liaqat Memorial Library and the two Boards for the development of Urdu and Bengali made some progress. In the field of scientific and industrial research, about one-third of the plan target was realized during the period under review. Two summer seminars for teachers of colleges and universities were organized to familiarize them with the latest techniques of development in their fields of specialization; 213 teachers participated in these seminars.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

15.1 During the period under review, the budgetary provision for the health sector was Rs 12.44 crore of which Rs 10.865 crore (about 87%) were utilized. In East Pakistan, financial implementation was 107%, in West Pakistan 91%, and under the Central Government 43%. Details are presented in Tables 15.1.A and 15.1.B (Statistical Appendix).

15.2 In accordance with the Plan, priority was given to preventive measures. Implementation of the Malaria Eradication Programme was accelerated. Malaria Eradication measures covered a population of about 10.7 lakh in the Sheikhupura District of West Pakistan and 17 lakh in the Dinajpur District of East Pakistan. In the areas where spraying was carried out, the parasite rate, which is an index of the intensity of malaria infection, fell from 25%—50% to about 3.7% and below. Three more zones, one in the Sialkot District of West Pakistan and two in the Rangpur District of East Pakistan, were also opened and spraying operations taken up. Thirteen technical experts and advisers of World Health Organization provided help and guidance to the personnel of the Malaria Eradication Programme in both provinces. Eleven senior officers were sent abroad for training under the World Health Organization (W. H. O.) fellowships. Training arrangements were also made for the personnel at the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore, and at the Malaria Institute of Pakistan, Dacca, with the assistance of W.H.O.

15.3 Considerable attention was given to tuberculosis. In East Pakistan, two 100-bed T. B. Hospitals, one each at Chittagong and Rajshahi, were in the final stage of construction. The T. B. Hospital at Dacca was also expanded by the addition of 130 beds and by providing it with an operation theatre, an occupational therapy block, a room for disinfector, a gas plant and generator, and staff quarters. Nine T.B. clinics were established at Mymensingh, Faridpur, Comilla, Brahmanbaria, Khulna, Kushtia, Jessore, Dinajpur and Barisal, while the one at Bogra reached its final stage of completion. In West Pakistan, nine T.B. clinics were likewise set up at Sukkur, Jacobabad, Wazirabad, Bahawalpur, Nowshera, Chiniot, Sheikhupura, D. G. Khan and Miranshah. The construction of a T.B. sanitorium in Azad Kashmir made some progress.

15.4 A country-wide B.C.G. vaccination campaign is underway and 32 mobile teams (17 in East Pakistan and 15 in West Pakistan) tuberculin-tested and vaccinated 88 lakh and 40 lakh persons respectively during 1960-62. This brought the total population so far tested to 4.15 crore and those vaccinated to 1.65 crore. Tuberculosis prevalence surveys were conducted in Karachi, Lahore and Rawalpindi divisions as well as in the mining areas of Quetta, Jhelum, Sargodha and Mianwali Districts.

15.5 Various medical colleges and hospitals were provided with modern equipment and additional facilities. In East Pakistan the Rajshahi Medical School was taken up for conversion into a medical college and hospital to cater for the needs of the people. The bed strength of the Dacca Medical College and Hospital was raised from 550 to 900 ; it was also provided with additional installations and buildings, which included two deep X-ray units for cancer treatment, a radio isotope centre, an air-conditioned operation theatre, a new block for the out-patients department, and accommodation for 280 male students, 42 lady students and 100 nurses. The Chittagong Medical College and Hospital were provided with 120 beds, staff quarters and hostels for 300 students and 70 nurses. In six Sadar and Sub-divisional hospitals the construction work was completed for 130 additional beds while in 7 other hospitals, the progress of work in respect of 175 additional beds, varied from 40% to 90%. In West Pakistan, a new pedriatic surgery ward with 20 beds and an orthopædic ward with 25 beds were established in the Jinnah Central Hospital at Karachi. Construction of new wards to provide 18 additional paying rooms, a burns and recovery ward and modern labour rooms were nearing completion in the Civil Hospital, Karachi. Three radio isotope centres were established, one each at the Jinnah Central Hospital, Karachi, the Mayo Hospital, Lahore and the Medical College Hospital, Dacca with the assistance of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission.

The work on the B. V. Hospital at Bahawalpur was completed while the Mental Hospital at Mansehra and the Zanana Hospital at Peshawar were nearing completion. The work on the Sandeman Hospital at Quetta and the new Tehsil Hospital at Shakargarh progressed satisfactorily.

In Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas, construction of the Gilgit Hospital made substantial progress. Besides, construction of 4 hospitals (two at Muzaffarabad and one each at Pallandri and Athmoquam) which was taken up during the First Plan was completed.

15.6 Considerable progress was made in the establishment of rural health centres to provide medical and health facilities to the rural people. In West Pakistan, all the ten demonstration and field training centres were opened. The construction work in respect of 12 other centres was completed while the work in respect of 48 centres was in progress. In the Frontier Regions, 16 dispensaries were opened in rented buildings. In Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas, the construction work in respect of 4 dispensaries was completed while construction work in respect of 12 other dispensaries was taken up.

In East Pakistan, construction work on all the 10 demonstration and field training centres is in an advanced stage—three of these have already been completed. The construction work in respect of 14 other similar centres, progressed satisfactorily. Repairs of 166 rural dispensaries were completed. Construction of 20 new Thana dispensaries was completed while 10 other thana dispensaries and 9 T.B. segregation wards were nearing completion.

15.7 Considerable attention was given to the control and eradication of infectious diseases. Two infectious diseases hospitals, with 20 beds each, were establihed at Khulna and Rajshahi while a similar hospital at Sylhet was in its final stage of completion. Mass vaccination was carried out against small-pox in the Comilla and the Faridpur Districts and 1.88 crore people were vaccinated during the period under review. The pilot project of eradication of small-pox initiated in these two districts showed commendable results. In 1957, there were 5,573 casualties in the two districts but in 1961, after the completion of the project, no casualty was reported. The work of establishing a leprosy clinic with 20 beds at Dacca was nearing completion while another clinic at Nilphamari in Rangpur District made some progress.

15.8 Satisfactory progress was made in the field of training and medical research. 146 persons were sent abroad for higher medical and auxiliary training under WHO|UNICEF|AID|Colombo Plan auspices. Nearly 90% of the work on the two nurses training centres established at Chittagong and Rajshahi in East Pakistan was completed. In West Pakistan, the medical and health technicians' schools at Bahawalpur and Quetta, Hyderabad and Peshawar made substantial progress. A Cholera Research Laboratory and a Public Health Institute were set up Dacca. A National Health Laboratory was being established at Islamabad.

15.9 The family planning programmes received an increasing measure of attention. 1,573 centres were established in both wings of the country; of these 553 centres were established in East Pakistan and 1,020 centres in West Pakistan. 605 doctors, 446 health visitors|nurses and 4,800 V-AID workers and Ansars[13] were trained. Two Medical Social research projects were set up at Lahore and Dacca with the assistance of the Population Council of New York. Four films were produced on family planning. Seven persons were sent to U.S.A. for higher training in demography, statistics and maternal and child health education.

In East Pakistan, construction of three maternity and child welfare centres was completed while another such centre was in its final stage of completion. In West Pakistan, construction of 3 child-welfare centres was completed.

15.10 A Directorate was created in the Ministry of Health for a country-wide survey on nutritional status. Training of personnel for the dietary, the biochemical and the clinical groups was completed. Nutrition surveys were made in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in East Pakistan, where 270 families were surveyed with the assistance of FAO|WHO|UNICEF and of the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, USA.

15.11 In Health Education, School Health and Vital Statistics Programme 9 school health clinics were taken up in East Pakistan. In West Pakistan, the progress was slow. Under the Central Government Programme, the Photographic and Art Unit of the Health Education Bureau prepared two film strips on 'Cleanliness is Health' and 'Nursing'. Besides, 4 semi-feature films on 'Cleanliness', 'Cholera', 'Small-pox. and 'Typhoid' were prepared. Health and Education campaigns were carried out for prevention of blindness and leprosy. About one thousand cinema slides, covering different health problems, were displayed in cinema houses throughout the country.

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[13] Avoluntary organization of " Helpers " raised through Government initiative and potronage in East Pakistan for rendering assistance in social welfare and community development work, and in maintenance of law and order.

Chapter 16

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

16.1 Organisation and development of social welfare services is a new governmental activity. Previously it was pursued by various philanthropic and private agencies and within some government offices in piecemeal fashion. The social welfare programme was made an integral part of the First Five-Year Plan to offset the social repercussions of rapid economic and technological developments in view of the success of demonstration-*cum*-experimentation projects, undertaken by the Central Government, towards that end. The programme could not make much headway due to lack of appropriate administrative arrangements, paucity of funds and paucity of trained social workers.

16.2 The pace of development was also slow during the period under review. An allocation of Rs 2.45 crore was planned for 1960|61-1961|62 but the budgetted amount for the two years was only Rs 0.79 crore of which Rs 0.73 crore (92%) were utilized. The shortfall was mainly due to lack of funds and adequate organizational framework. Financial targets and financial and physical achievements are presented in detail in Tables 16.1.A , 16.1.B and 16.2 (Statistical Appendix).

16.3 Broadly speaking, the progress of the social welfare programme was satisfactory but many results were intangible and difficult to assess. A definite healthy change has, however, been observed in the attitudes of individuals, families and communities under the impact of social welfare programmes. This change is manifest in their increasing willingness to co-operate, assume social responsibility, take initiative and organize projects to meet social needs on a self-help basis. Among the tangible achievements of the programme could be mentioned the establishment of a Department of Social Work at the University of Karachi, introduction of degree courses in Social Work at the Universities of Dacca and Lahore, financial assistance to voluntary agencies, establishment of a Social Welfare Directorate in East Pakistan, and initiating work on the formation of a Social Welfare Directorate in West Pakistan.

16.4 During the period under review, 43 Community Projects were organized in urban areas and 11 new social service projects were added to different hospitals. In East Pakistan seven Youth Centres were organized and two Family and Child Welfare Centres were completed. The first stage of the scheme on delinquency and probation, requiring training of probation officers and their employment for probation services and after-care of released prisoners, was also completed. In West Pakistan a Youth Camp was set up and arrangements were made for opening a Remand Home. Out of 27 schemes for the rehabilitation of socially handicapped children, only three were opened. Professional consultation and guidance was provided, besides financial assistance, for employment of trained workers, for research and publication, and for supply of equipment to 300 voluntary agencies in both Provinces by the National and Provincial Councils of Social Welfare. The cost sharing by the public sector in relation to expenditure by voluntary agencies on provision of specialized service was about 1 : 9.

Chapter 17

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

17.1 The allocation made for the manpower and employment sector during the first two years of the Plan was Rs 1.66 crore. Of this Rs 0.49 crore was spent under the Central programme, and Rs 0.178 crore for the East Pakistan Programme. No development expenditure was incurred in West Pakistan, although an allocation of Rs 0.02 crore was made for the year 1960|61. Delay in the construction programmes of the technical training centres and in the introduction of the social security scheme were mainly responsible for inadequate utilization of funds (about 40%). Financial targets and results are presented in the tables 17.1.A and 17.1.B (Statistical Appendix).

Central Government Programme

17.2 In the Central programme, the construction of buildings for the skilled labour training centres in Karachi and Dacca, both of which were being established with the aid of S.E.A.T.O. and U.S.A.I.D. was expected to be completed early in 1963. Each of these Centres when completed would have an annual intake of 300 trainees and impart training in mechanical, electrical and wood working trades besides providing facilities for training 50 instructors per year. Work is in progress on the construction of buildings for the Instructor Training Centre at Chittagong and the Management Development Centre at Dacca, which are being established with the aid of the U.N. Special Fund and the International Labour Organisation. Both these centres are expected to be completed in 1962|63. The progress in the construction of these buildings lagged behind schedule because of delay in the preparation of structural details by the P.W.D. and difficulties in the development of land. The project is aimed at raising the standards of industrial management and improving the efficiency of industrial operations through the supply of trained labour force. Several successful courses were organized by the Management Development Centre, Dacca, on management development (including productivity improvement), training of supervisors, and labour-management relations. An increasing number of industries were showing interest in the training programmes, and sent their managers and supervisors to participate.

17.3 Some aid-giving agencies have shown keen interest in the setting up of additional training centres. The Government of Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to provide Rs 0.25 crore in foreign exchange to meet the cost of tools and equipment for two centres at Lahore (Moghalpura) and Dacca, with a seating capacity of 300 each. The Centres would, in particular, meet the requirements of skilled tradesmen for railways and heavy industry. The U.N. Special Fund has agreed to provide Rs 6 lakh in foreign exchange for the West Pakistan Management Development and Instructor Training Centre at Hyderabad, a Management Development Centre, and an Apprenticeship Training Centre in Karachi. The scheme envisages an integrated programme of training in management, productivity improvement, labour relations and industrial training. Work on the construction of buildings for both the West German and the Special Fund projects is scheduled to begin in 1962|63.

17.4 Plans have been finalized to start work in 1962|63 on the renovation of the buildings of the existing centre at Lahore and new buildings for the existing centre at Peshawar, and new centres at Multan and Rajshahi. Foreign exchange amounting to 27 lakh is, however, still required to meet the cost of tools and equipment for these centres.

17.5 Negotiations were commenced in 1960|61 with the U.N. Special Fund and I.L.O. for providing technical assistance in establishing a Manpower Planning Project with a view to undertaking a broad programme for development and utilization of human resources in relation to economic development programme as recommended in the Plan. The project is expected to begin very soon, though lagging behind the schedule. It envisages assistance to the National Manpower Council, constituted in February, 1962, in developing the work programme of its related bodies and supporting directorate, and in the establishment of an effective manpower assessment and planning organization in the Planning Commission.

East Pakistan

17.6 In East Pakistan, seven labour welfare centres were established at Tejgaon, Narayanganj, Chandpur, Ashuganj, Chittagong, Sharishabari and Khulna. These centres provide educational, recreational, cultural and medical facilities to workers. A Welfare Division was started at Srimangal (Sylhet) which is providing welfare facilities to about 87,000 workers employed in tea plantations. While the construction of its building was in progress, the Division started functioning partially in a rented building. Plans are underway to acquire six cinema projectors and machines for use as mobile cinemas in the tea estates.

17.7 The Provincial conciliation machinery and Factories Directorate were strengthened, which made it possible to increase the frequency of inspection of factories, provide guidance to employers on safety protection and welfare in work places, and take effective measures to reduce considerable loss of man-hours arising out of accidents and occupational diseases. Six films were produced on industrial welfare and industrial relations. An Industrial Relations Institute was established in 1961|62 to provide training to trade union workers and labour officers in labour laws and practices.

New Labour Laws

17.8 New laws enacted during the first two years of the Plan in pursuance of the Revised Labour Policy announced by the Government in February, 1959, are Coal Mines (Fixation of Wages) Ordinance, 1960; Road Transport Workers' Ordinance, 1961; Minimum Wage Ordinance, 1961; Tea Plantations Labour Ordinance, 1962; Apprenticeship Ordinance, 1962; and Employees' Social Insurance Ordinance, 1962.

Labour Force and Employment

17.9 No adequate and consistent statistical series are available on labour force and employment for analysis of changes in trends. The unpublished tentative estimates of the Office of the Population Census Commissioner indicate that the proportion of the people participating in the labour force in 1961 was 33.2% in East Pakistan, 31.8% in West Pakistan and 32.6% in the country as a whole as compared to uniform percentage of 30.7 in 1951 for the two provinces and the country as a whole.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX I

3.1 NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES

Rs Crore

Composition of National Expenditure	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
Consumption Expenditure:	**2,826**	**3,098**	**3,310**
Private consumption expenditure (*a*)	2,582	2,840	3,021
General government consumption expenditure (*b*)	213	225	251
Government transfers to non-profit institutions (*b*)	7	8	9
Non-investment component in govt. devel. expend. (*c*)	24	25	29
Gross Domestic Capital Formation:	**289**	**344**	**422**
Government investment under 2nd Plan (*c*)	171	174	205
Indus Basin Works Programme	—	2	5
Private investment in monetized sector (*d*)	94	106	135
Changes in stocks in monetized sector (*d*)	—16	17	27
Private investment in non-monetized sector (*e*)	40	45	50
Expenditure on Consumption and Gross Capital Formation:	**3,115**	**3,442**	**3,732**
Exports of goods and non-factor services (*f*)	205	227	238
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product and Imports:	**3,320**	**3,669**	**3,970**
Less imports of goods and non-factor services:	324	380	393
Development imports (*g*)	90	106	126
Non-development imports (*g*)	200	224	231
PL 480 imports (*h*)	34	50	36
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product:	**2,996**	**3,289**	**3,577**
Net factor income payments to the rest of the world (*f*)	—3	—3	—4
Expenditure on Gross National Product:	**2,993**	**3,286**	**3,573**

Notes:

(*a*) 1960/61 estimate is based on the 1960 Family Expenditure Survey conducted by C.S.O.; estimates for other years are residuals. *See* Table 3·4.

(*b*) Estimates based on budgetary studies and other documents. *See* Tables 3·5 and 3·6

(*c*) Total government development expenditures were (Rs crore): 1959/60-195·0, 1960/61-198·3, 1961/62-234·3. *See* Table 4·2.

(*d*) Estimates based on special studies in the Planning Commission. *See* Tables 5·1, and 5·2.A. and 5·2.B.

(*e*) Rough estimates.

(*f*) State Bank data.

(*g*) *See* tables in Chapter 7.

(*h*) Data computed in the Planning Commission on the basis of U.S. Embassy records. See Table 7·5

3·2 NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

Rs Crore

Industrial Origin of National Product	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (*a*)	1,543	1,675	1,792
Mining and manufacturing (*b*)	368	420	486
Other economic activities (*c*)	710	778	846
Public administration and defence (*d*)	112	119	126
Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost :	**2,733**	**2,992**	**3,248**
Net factor income payments to the rest of the world (*e*) ..	—3	—3	—4
Net National Product at Factor Cost:	**2,730**	**2,989**	**3,244**
Depreciation (*f*)	144	157	171
Gross National Product at Factor Cost:	**2,874**	**3,146**	**3,415**
Plus indirect taxes (*d*)	123	145	165
Less subsidies	4	6	7
Gross National Product at Market Prices :	**2,993**	**3,285**	**3,573**

Notes :

(*a*) Obtained as 56% of N D P at factor cost in 1960/61.

(*b*) Obtained as 14% of N D P at factor cost in 1960/61.

(*c*) Estimated as changing in proportion to weighted average rate of growth of agriculture (5% in 1960/61 and 3·6% in 1961/62) and mining and manufacturing (10% in 1960/61 and 12% in 1961/62), from the 1960/61 residual bench-mark.

(*d*) Budgetary data.

(*e*) State Bank data.

(*f*) Estimated at 5% of G N P at factor cost.

3·3 ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
Population Crore	9·19	9·37	9·58
Price index (cost of living)	100	103·4	106·7
Annual change in the price level (%)	...	3·4	3·25
National Income (N N P at factor cost):			
—at constant prices (Rs crore)	2,730	2,890	3,040
—real rate of N I growth (%)	...	5·9	5·2
National Income per caput:			
—at current prices (Rs)	297	319	339
—at constant prices (Rs)	297	308	317
—real rate of growth (%)	...	3·7	3·0
Consumption expenditure at constant prices Rs crore:	**2,826**	**2,996**	**3,102**
—per caput (Rs)	307	320	324
—rate growth in per caput consumption (%)	...	4·2	1·3
Gross investment at constant prices (Rs crore)	289	333	396
Rate of growth in gross investment (%)	...	15	19
Distribution of Gross Domestic Expenditure (%):			
—Consumption	90·7	90·0	88·7
consumption financed by PL 480 & other aid	1·1	1·4	0·8
—Gross capital formation	9·3	10·0	11·3
rate of investment financed by domestic savings	6·6	7·0	8·1
rate of investment financed by external sources and foreign exchange reserves	2·7	3·0	3·2
Increase in gross domestic savings (Rs crore)	...	36	63
Increase in G N P at market prices (Rs crore)	...	292	288
Estimated marginal rate of saving (%)	...	12·4	21·8

3 4 COMPOSITION OF PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE 1960/61

Current Prices

Rs crore

Items	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total Pakistan	Percentage of the total
Food	869	896	1,765	62
Beverages & Tobacco	101	69	170	6
Clothing and other personal effects	82	138	220	8
Rent, rates and water charges	55	38	93	3
Fuel and light	71	69	140	5
Furniture, furnishings and household equipment	9	11	20	1
Household operation	108	99	207	7
Personal care and health expenses	55	87	142	5
Transport and communication	9	42	51	2
Recreation and entertainment	2	4	6	—
Miscellaneous services (including education) ..	11	15	26	1
Total ..	**1,372**	**1,468**	**2,840**	**100**

Source : 1960 Rural Family Expenditure Survey and 1955/56 Urban Family Expenditure Survey conducted by C.S.O.

3·5 GENERAL GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, 1960/61

Current Prices

Rs Crore

Distribution	Central Government	Provincial Governments	Local authorities	Total	Percentage distribution of the total
A. By Type:					
Wages and salaries	21.0	43.3	17.7	82.0	36
Pay and allowances of armed forces	44.2	—	—	44.2	20
Purchases for military purposes ..	60.2	—	—	60.2	27
Purchases for civilian purposes ..	10.4	18.0	10.6	39.0	17
Total ..	**135.8**	**61.3**	**28.3**	**225.4**	**100**
B. By Purpose:					
General administration ..	16.4	12.9	3.9	33.2	15
Defence	104.4	—	—	104.4	46
Justice, police and civil defence ..	5.8	20.5	—	26.3	11
Education and research ..	2.3	9.4	15.8	27.5	12
Health services	1.3	7.8	4.1	13.2	6
Social welfare services ..	1.0	0.1	0.6	1.7	1
Transport and communications ..	2.2	2.0	3.0	7.2	3
Economic services	2.4	8.6	0.9	11.9	6
Total ..	**135.8**	**61.3**	**28.3**	**225.4**	**100**

Source: Central and Provincial Government budgets.

3·6 CURRENT TRANSFERS FROM GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS, 1960/61

Current Prices

Rs Crore

Purpose	Central Government	Provincial Governments	Total	Percentage distribution of the total
Education and research	1.5	3.2	4.7	60
Health	0.2	0.3	0.5	6
Social security and social assistance ..	0.1	1.4	1.5	19
Other Transfers	0.2	0.9	1.1	15
Total ..	**2.0**	**5.8**	**7.8**	**100**

Source : 1960/61 Central and Provincial Government budgets.

4·1 SECTORAL PHASING OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY

Sector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62		1962—65 Balance
		Budget	Utiliza-tion	
	1	2	3	4
	Rs Crore			
Agriculture	251.5	73.5	53.1	198.4
Water and Power	414.0	145.5	148.3	265.7
Mining and Manufacturing	191.0	49.4	44.9	146.1
Transport and Communications	272.5	107.0	94.2	178.3
Housing and Settlements	188.5	63.2	56.8	131.7
Education and Training	95.5	23.4	23.1	72.4
Health and Medical Services	37.0	12.4	10.9	26.1
Social Welfare and Manpower Services	12.0	2.5	1.4	10.7
Total	**1,462.0**	**477.0**	**432.6**	**1,029.4**

Percentages

	—	2/1	3/1	4/1
Agriculture	17.2	29	21	79
Water and Power	28.3	35	36	64
Mining and Manufacturing	13.1	26	24	76
Transport and Communications	18.6	39	35	65
Housing and Settlements	12.9	34	30	70
Education and Training	6.5	24	24	76
Health and Medical Services	2.5	34	29	71
Social Welfare and Manpower Services	0.8	22	11	89
Total	**100**	**33**	**30**	**70**

4·2 DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN 1960/61 AND 1961/62

Rs Crore

	1960/61	1961/62	Total	Percentage distribution
A. By Industrial Use :				
Agriculture	28.3	24.8	53.1	12
Water and power	63.8	84.5	148.3	34
Mining and manufacturing ..	22.9	22.0	44.9	10
Transport and communications ..	41.8	52.4	94.2	22
Housing and settlements	27.6	29.2	56.8	13
Education and training	9.5	13.6	23.1	6
Health and medical services ..	3.9	7.0	10.9	3
Social welfare and manpower services	0.5	0.8	1.3	—
Total ..	**198.3**	**234.3**	**432.6**	**100**
B. By Type of Capital Goods:				
Machinery and equipment ..	48.0	60.0	108.0	25
Construction	125.7	145.2	270.9	63
Non-investment component of development expenditure ..	24.6	29.1	53.7	12
Total ..	**198.3**	**234.3**	**432.6**	**100**
C. By Sources of Finance:				
Government revenue surplus ..	59.3	61.3	120.6	28
Net capital receipts	30.0	38.0	68.0	16
Foreign grants and loans (*a*) ..	105.0	134.0	239.0	55
Deficit financing	4.0	1.0	5.0	1
Total ..	**198.3**	**234.3**	**432.6**	**100**

Note : (*a*) Including customs on commodity aid and **PL 480 counterpart funds.** For details *see* Table 6.2

4·3 CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN 1960/61—1961/62 BY LOCATION OF PROJECTS

(*Utilization Data*)

Rs Crore

Sectors	East Pakistan			West Pakistan			Pakistan
	Provincial	Central Government	Total	Provincial	Central Government	Total	
Agriculture	21.0	5.5	26.5	20.0	6.6	26.6	53.1
Water and power	47.0	—	47.0	97.0	4.3	101.3	148.3
Mining and manufacturing ..	5.0	21.2	26.2	0.1	17.7	18.7	44.9
Transport and communications	13.0	22.9	35.9	10.0	48.3	58.3	94.2
Housing and settlements ..	23.0	2.3	25.3	6.0	25.5	31.5	56.8
Education and training ..	8.0	2.0	10.0	10.0	3.1	13.1	23.1
Health and medical services ..	5.0	0.2	5.2	5.0	0.7	5.7	10.9
Social welfare, manpower and employment services ..	—	0.3	0.3	—	1.0	1.0	1.3
Total ..	**122.0**	**54.4**	**176.4**	**149.0**	**107.2**	**256.2**	**432.6**
Percentage ..	**28**	**13**	**41**	**34**	**25**	**59**	**100**

Notes : (*a*) In some cases, the distribution of Central expenditure between East and West Pakistan is only an approximate one.

(*b*) Centrally administered areas in Karachi, Islamabad, Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas are included in West Pakistan and second capital at Dacca in East Pakistan.

4·4 CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN 1962/63 BY LOCATION OF PROJECTS

Rs Crore

Sectors	East Pakistan			West Pakistan			Pakistan
	Provincial Government	Central Government	Total	Provincial Government	Central Government	Total	
Agriculture	25.0	4.0	29.0	18.0	5.4	23.4	52.4
Water and power	38.2	0.6	38.8	67.6	1.9	69.5	108.3
Mining and manufacturing ..	18.0	4.1	22.1	10.0	5.5	15.5	37.6
Transport and communications	21.0	7.6	28.6	36.0	8.9	44.9	73.5
Housing and settlements ..	18.0	3.1	21.1	10.0	12.5	22.5	43.6
Education and training ..	12.8	0.8	13.6	10.2	1.5	11.7	25.3
Health and medical services ..	5.0	0.2	5.2	4.0	1.1	5.1	10.3
Social welfare services ..	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	0.3	0.4
Manpower and employment	—	0.7	0.7	—	0.6	0.6	1.3
Total ..	**138.0**	**21.7**	**159.7**	**157.0**	**37.3**	**194.3**	**354.0**
Percentage ..	**39**	**6**	**45**	**44**	**11**	**55**	**100**

Notes :
(*a*) The figures are budgetary estimates.

(*b*) In some cases, the distribution of Central expenditure between East and West Pakistan is only an approximate one.

(*c*) Centrally administered areas in Karachi, Islamabad, Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas are included in West Pakistan and second capital at Dacca in East Pakistan.

(*d*) Under the new Constitution, the expenditures on many projects have been transferred from the Centre to the Provinces.

5.1 PRIVATE INVESTMENT ESTIMATES

Rs Crore

	1960/61	1961/62	Total	Percentage distribution
Distribution by Industrial Use				
Agriculture	5.9	5.9	11.8	4
Mining and manufacturing (*a*)	29.5	39.1	68.6	29
Construction	46.0	58.5	104.5	43
Transport and communication	24.8	31.5	56.3	24
Total	**106.2**	**135.0**	**241.2**	**100**
Distribution by Type of Capital Goods				
Machinery and equipment	60.2	76.5	136.7	57
Construction	46.0	58.5	104.5	43
Total	**106.2**	**135.0**	**241.2**	**100**
Financing of Capital Formation				
Provision for the consumption of fixed capital	21.9	27.8	49.7	20
Insurance premia	8.2	11.0	19.2	8
New share capital and increase in deposits of co-operative societies	7.0	9.0	16.0	7
New issues of equity	14.3	18.2	32.5	13
Undistributed profits	10.5	13.2	23.7	10
Foreign private investment	11.0	12.0	23.0	9
Other savings	33.3	43.8	77.1	33
Total	**106.2**	**135.0**	**241.2**	**100**

Note : (*a*) Excluding industrial construction which is included with other forms of construction.

5.2.A STOCKS POSITION FROM 1958/59 TO 1961/62 AS AT 30TH JUNE

Quantity

	1959	1960	1961	1962
Agriculture (*a*)				
Jute (000 bales)	1,150	230	36	1,200
Cotton (000 bales)	51	55	65	177
Wheat (000 tons)	345	239	393	346
Rice (000 tons)	148	166	372	196
Manufacturing and mining (*b*)				
Sugar (000 cwt)	2,137	1,430	621	1,960
Motor spirit (000 gallons) ..	2,372	2,701	2,285	3,062
Kerosene oil (000 gallons) ..	116	180	623	184
Vegetable products (000 cwt) ..	11	11	29	45
Matches (000 gross)	192	203	377	360
Cigarettes (crore)	4.2	3.2	7.6	12.6
Tyres and tubes (000)	10	54	71	83
Cotton textiles (crore sq. yds.) ..	35	35	50	89
Silk and rayon cloth (000 sq. yds.)	642	1,327	1,522	1,283
Tea (million lbs.)	7	5	7	3
Salt (000 mds.)	9,627	10,285	10,943	9,084
Jute goods (000 tons)	31	28	25	25

Notes : (*a*) and (*b*) *see* page 62.

5.2.B STOCKS POSITION FROM 1958/59 TO 1961/62 AS AT 30TH JUNE

Value Rs (Crore)

	1959	1960	1961	1962
A. Agriculture (*a*)				
Jute	15.5	4.9	1.0	22.9
Cotton	1.6	2.1	2.5	6.1
Wheat	12.2	10.2	18.0	15.7
Rice	10.0	11.4	24.2	12·7
Total agricultural stocks ..	39.3	28.6	45.7	57.4
Change over previous year ..	...	—10.7	+17.1	+11·7
B. Manufacturing and mining (*b*)				
Sugar	15.5	10.4	4.5	14.1
Motor spirit	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Kerosene oil	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.31
Vegetable products	0.04	0.04	0.1	0.15
Matches	0.12	0.13	0.24	0.23
Cigarettes	0.11	0.08	0.2	0.3
Tyres and tubes	...	0.03	0.04	0.05
Cotton textiles	4.2	4.5	8.5	15.1
Silk and rayon cloth	0.32	0.53	0.7	0.55
Tea	1.5	1.1	1.7	0.7
Salt	6.1	6.5	6.9	5.7
Jute goods	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.8
Total industrial stocks ..	33.1	28.2	27.3	41.7
Change over previous year ..	...	—4.9	—0.9	+14.4
Net change in agricultural and industrial stocks	...	—15.6	+16.2	+26.1
Rounded	...	—16	+17	+27

Notes : (*a*) and (*b*) *see* page 62.

NOTES TO TABLES 5.2.A AND 5.2 B

(*a*) Data concerning stocks of cotton and jute have been obtained from the State Bank. Stocks of cotton are those as reported at Karachi, and jute at Narayanganj. Data concerning wheat and rice have been obtained from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Wheat and rice stocks for 1958/59 to 1960/61 are those as reported by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Rawalpindi, and for 1961/62 as shown in the reserve of West and East Pakistan respectively. Average prices in Rupees of various items of stocks are given below :

	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
Jute (per bale)	135	212	274	191
Cotton (per bale)	313	382	385	345
Wheat (per ton)	355	425	457	453
Rice (per ton)	678	685	650	647
Vegetable products (per lb.)	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72
Matches (per gross)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Cigarettes (per 1000)	26	26	26	26
Tyres and tubes (per dozen)	76	76	76	76
Cotton textiles (per yd.)	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
Silk and rayon (per yd.)	5	4	4.56	4.31
Tea (per lb.)	2.15	2.15	2.39	2.44
Salt (per maund)	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5
Jute goods (per 1000 yds.)	63.25	75	73.54	75.4

(*b*) Data concerning industrial stocks have been obtained from the Central Statistical Office (Statistical Bulletin).

6.1 REVISED PHASING OF THE PLAN

Rs Crore

Year	Government-financed sector		Private-financed sector		Total	
	"Green Book" (*a*)	Revised	"Green Book" (*a*)	Revised	"Green Book" (*a*)	Revised
1960/61	210	198	100	123	310	321
1961/62	262	234	138	162	400	396
1962/63	310	326	162	170	472	496
1963/64	327	340	200	187	527	527
1964/65	353	364	238	196	591	560
Total ..	1,462	1,462	838	838	2,300	2,300

Note : All figures are rounded to the nearest *crore*.

(*a*) *Foreign Aid Requirements for* 1961/62 *and* 1962/63, *November*, 1961.

6.2. FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, 1960/61—1962/63

Rs Crore

Source	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	Total First 3 Years	% of Plan Target
Revenue surplus (including additional taxation)	297	50	68	59	177	60
Net capital receipts (including local bodies) ..	160	26	30	29	85	52
Commodity aid ..	350	47	48	82	177	51
Customs on commodity aid	70	9	10	16	35	50
PL 480 counterpart funds	60	16	34	40	90	150
Project and technical assistance	525	35	44	83	162	31
Borrowing from the banking system	—	15	—	17	32	—
Total ..	1,462	198	234	326	758	52

Note : All figures are rounded to the nearest *crore*.

6.3 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS, 1960/61—1964/65 (ALL PAKISTAN)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
Sectors								
Agriculture	252	28	25	51				
Water and Power	414	64	84	108				
Industry	146	19	14	31				
Fuels and Minerals	45	4	8	6				
Transport and Communications ..	272	42	52	73				
Housing and Settlements	189	27	30	47				
Education and Training	95	10	13	26				
Health	37	4	7	10				
Social Welfare and Manpower ..	12	—	1	2				
Expected shortfall				—28				
Total	1,462	198	234	326	758	52	704	48
Financing								
Revenue Surplus (*a*)	122	35	43	41	119	98	—3	—2
Additional Taxation	175	15	25	18	58	33	117	67
Net Capital Receipts (including local bodies)	160	26	30	29	85	52	75	48
Commodity Aid	350	47	48	82	177	51	173	49
Customs on Commodity Aid ..	70	9	10	16	35	50	35	50
PL 480 Counterparts	60	16	34	40	90	150	—30	—50
Project and Technical Assistance ..	525	35	44	83	162	31	363	69
Borrowing from the banking system. ..	—	15	—	17	32	—	—32	—
Total	1,462	198	234	326	758	52	704	48

Note: (*a*) Excluding additional taxation levied during the Plan period.

6.4 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS, 1960/61—1964/65 (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) (*a*)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Esti-mates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
Sectors								
Agriculture	53	8	4	10				
Water and Power	12	1	3	2				
Industry	110	17	10	24				
Fuels and Minerals	45	4	8	6				
Transport and Communications ..	215	31	40	56				
Housing and Settlements	76	16	12	24				
Education and Training	16	2	3	2				
Health	7	—	1	1				
Social Welfare and Manpower ..	4	—	1	2				
Expected shortfall				—10				
Total ..	538	79	82	117	278	52	260	48
Financing								
Revenue Surplus (*b*)	88	15	21	17	53	60	35	40
Additional Taxation	115	14	24	17	55	48	60	52
Net Capital Receipts (including local bodies)	117	18	20	17	55	53	62	47
Commodity Aid	350	47	48	82	177	51	173	49
Customs on Commodity Aid ..	70	9	10	16	35	50	35	50
PL 480 Counterparts	60	16	34	40	90	150	—30	—50
Project and Technical Assistance ..	525	35	44	83	162	31	363	69
Borrowing from the banking system ..	—	13	—	10	23	—	—23	—
Transfer to Provinces ..	—787	—88	—119	—165	—372	47	—415	53
Total	538	79	82	117	278	52	260	48

Notes: (*a*) The allocation of expenditure between the Centre and the Provinces is made on the same basis as in the revised Plan, without taking into account the recent decentralization of powers, so as to ensure comparability with Plan target.

(*b*) Excluding additional taxation levied during the Plan period.

6.5 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS, 1960/61—1964/65 (EAST PAKISTAN) (*a*)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960—63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963—65	% of Plan Target
Sectors								
Agriculture	93	10	11	23				
Water and Power	176	21	26	38				
Industry	22	2	3	5				
Fuels and Minerals	—	—	—	—				
Transport and Communications ..	32	6	7	8				
Housing and Settlements	72	8	15	18				
Education and Training	39	3	5	13				
Health	16	2	2	5				
Social Welfare and Manpower ..	4	—	—	—				
Expected shortfall				—9				
Total	454	52	70	101	223	49	231	51
Financing								
Revenue Surplus (*b*)	—1	6	10	10	26	—	—27	—
Additional Taxation	20	1	1	1	3	15	17	85
Net Capital Receipts (including local bodies)	16	2	3	4	9	56	7	44
Borrowing from the banking system ..	—	1	—	2	3	—	—3	—
Transfer from Central Government ..	419	42	56	84	182	44	237	56
Total	454	52	70	101	223	49	231	51

Notes: (*a*) The allocation of expenditure between the Centre and the Provinces is made on the same basis as in the revised Plan, without taking into account the recent decentralization of powers, so as to ensure comparability with Plan targets.

(*b*) Excluding additional taxation levied during the Plan period.

6·6 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS, 1960/61—1964/65 (WEST PAKISTAN) (*a*)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
Sectors								
Agriculture	106	10	10	18				
Water and Power	226	42	55	68				
Industry	14	—	1	2				
Fuels and Minerals	—	—	—	—				
Transport and Communications ..	25	5	5					
Housing and Settlements	41	3	3					
Education and Training	40	5	5	11				
Health	14	2	3	4				
Social Welfare and Manpower ..	4	—	—	—				
Expected shortfall				—9				
Total	470	67	82	108	257	55	213	45
Financing								
Revenue Surplus (*b*)	35	14	12	14	40	115	—5	—15
Additional Taxation	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	100
Net Capital Receipts (including local bodies).	27	6	7	8	21	78	6	22
Borrowing from the banking system ..	—	1	—	5	6	—	—6	—
Transfer from Central Government ..	368	46	63	81	190	52	178	48
Total	470	67	82	108	257	55	213	45

Notes: (*a*) The allocation of expenditure between the Centre and the Provinces is made on the same basis as in the revised Plan, without taking into account the recent decentralization of powers, so as to ensure comparability with Plan targets.

(*b*) Excluding additional taxation levied during the Plan period.

6·7 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT REVENUE ACCOUNTS, 1960/61—1964/65

(ALL PAKISTAN)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
A. Non-Development Expenditure								
Defence	500	101	99	101	301	60	199	40
Administration	348	61	64	70	195	56	153	44
Development Departments	350	58	62	68	188	54	162	46
Debt Services	140	22	27	32	81	58	59	42
Other	210	35	35	38	108	51	102	49
Total	1,548	277	287	309	873	57	675	43
B. Revenue Receipts								
Customs	335	62	72	74	208	62	127	38
Excise Duties	205	35	38	42	115	56	90	44
Sales Tax	250	38	40	41	119	48	131	52
Income and Corporation Tax	220	37	45	46	128	58	92	42
Other Taxes	245	49	51	51	151	61	94	39
Sub-total	1,255	221	246	254	721	57	534	43
Irrigation and Electricity	25	11	8	8	27	108	—2	—8
Railways	100	18	9	1	28	28	72	72
Posts and Telegraphs	20	3	4	5	12	60	8	40
Currency and Mint	30	5	6	5	16	53	14	47
Other Revenues	240	54	57	77	188	78	52	22
Total	1,670	312	330	350	992	59	678	41
C. Balance (B—A) (Surplus on Revenue Account)	122	35	43	41	119	98	3	2

6.8 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT REVENUE ACCOUNTS, 1960/61—1964/65

(CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) (a)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
A. Non-Development Expenditure								
Defence	500	101	99	101	301	60	199	40
Administration	120	22	22	23	67	55	53	45
Development Departments	95	15	14	14	43	45	52	55
Debt Services	111	18	23	25	66	59	45	41
Other	126	24	24	27	75	60	51	40
Total	**952**	**180**	**182**	**190**	**532**	**58**	**400**	**42**
B. Revenue Receipts								
Customs	310	58	65	69	192	62	118	38
Excise Duties	153	29	31	34	94	61	59	39
Sales Tax	127	16	16	17	49	39	78	61
Income and Corporation Tax	177	31	38	36	105	59	72	41
Other Taxes	17	7	4	1	12	71	5	29
Sub-total	**784**	**141**	**154**	**157**	**452**	**58**	**332**	**42**
Railways	100	18	9	1	28	28	72	72
Posts and Telegraphs	20	3	4	5	12	60	8	40
Currency and Mint	30	5	6	5	16	53	14	47
Other Revenues	106	28	30	39	97	92	9	8
Total	**1,040**	**195**	**203**	**207**	**605**	**58**	**435**	**42**
Balance (B—A) (Surplus on Revenue Account)	88	15	21	17	53	60	35	40

Note: (*a*) The allocation of expenditure between the Centre and the Provinces is made on the same basis as in the revised Plan, without taking into account the recent decentralization of powers, so as to ensure comparability with Plan targets.

6.9 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT REVENUE ACCOUNTS, 1960/61—1964/65

(EAST PAKISTAN) (a)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
A. Non-Development Expenditure								
Administration	103	16	17	20	53	51	50	49
Development Departments ..	80	14	15	16	45	56	35	44
Debt Services	10	1	1	2	4	40	6	60
Other	32	5	4	4	13	40	19	60
Total ..	**225**	**36**	**37**	**42**	**115**	**51**	**110**	**49**
B. Revenue Receipts								
Customs	25	4	7	5	16	64	9	36
Excise Duties	15	3	3	4	10	66	5	34
Sales Tax	30	6	6	7	19	63	11	37
Income and Corporation Tax ..	15	3	4	5	12	80	3	20
Other Taxes	85	18	19	20	57	67	28	33
Sub-total ..	**170**	**34**	**39**	**41**	**114**	**67**	**56**	**33**
Irrigation and Electricity	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	100
Other Revenues	34	8	8	11	27	80	7	20
Total	**224**	**42**	**47**	**52**	**141**	**62**	**83**	**38**
C. Balance (B—A) (Surplus on Revenue Account)	—1	6	10	10	26	—	—27	—

Note: (*a*) The allocation of expenditure between the Centre and the Provinces is made on the same basis as in the revised Plan, without taking into account the recent decentralization of powers, so as to ensure comparability with Plan targets.

6.10 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT REVENUE ACCOUNTS 1960/61—1964/65 (WEST PAKISTAN) (a)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
A. Non-Development Expenditure								
Administration	125	23	25	27	75	60	50	40
Development Departments ..	175	29	33	38	100	57	75	43
Debt Services	19	3	3	5	11	58	8	42
Other	52	6	7	7	20	39	32	61
Total	**371**	**61**	**68**	**77**	**206**	**55**	**165**	**45**
B. Revenue Receipts								
Excise Duties	37	3	4	4	11	30	26	70
Sales Tax	93	16	18	17	51	55	42	45
Income and Corporation Tax ..	28	3	3	5	11	40	17	60
Other Taxes	143	24	28	30	82	57	61	43
Sub-total ..	**301**	**46**	**53**	**56**	**155**	**51**	**146**	**49**
Irrigation and Electricity	5	11	8	8	27	—	—22	—
Other Revenues	100	18	19	27	64	64	36	36
Total	**406**	**75**	**80**	**91**	**246**	**60**	**160**	**40**
C. Balance (B—A) (Surplus on Revenue Account)	35	14	12	14	40	115	—5	—15

Note : (a) The allocation of expenditure between the Centre and the Provinces is made on the same basis as in the revised Plan, without taking into account the recent decentralization of powers, so as to ensure comparability with Plan targets.

6.11 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS (ALL PAKISTAN) (*a*)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Esti-mates	Total 1960—63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
A. Capital Receipts								
Small Savings	70	10	12	13	35	50	35	50
Borrowing from Non-Bank Sources	30	7	4	5	16	53	14	47
Sale of PIDC Assets	20	5	1	1	7	35	13	65
P. & T. Depreciation Funds ..	10	2	2	2	6	60	4	40
Other Reserve Funds	50	6	7	7	20	40	30	60
Other Receipts	40	5	13	13	31	78	9	22
Total	220	35	39	41	115	52	105	48
B. Capital Liabilities								
Defence Service	18	4	2	2	8	44	10	
Foreign Debt Repayment	50	4	6	9	19	38	31	
Other Liabilities	12	1	1	1	3	25	9	
Total	80	9	9	12	30	38	50	62
C. Net Capital Receipts (A—B) ..	140	26	30	29	85	61	55	39

6.12 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL ACCOUNTS (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
A. Capital Receipts								
Small Savings	55	8	9	10	27	49	28	51
Borrowing from Non-Bank Sources	30	7	4	5	16	53	14	47
Sale of PIDC Assets	20	5	1	1	7	35	13	65
P. & T. Depreciation Funds ..	10	2	2	2	6	60	4	40
Other Reserve Funds	50	6	7	7	20	40	30	60
Other Receipts	9	—1	6	4	9	100	—	—
Total	174	27	29	29	85	49	89	51
B. Capital Liabilities								
Defence Service	18	4	2	2	8	44	10	56
Foreign Debt Repayment	50	4	6	9	19	38	31	62
Other	9	1	1	1	3	33	6	67
Total	77	9	9	12	30	39	47	61
C. Net Capital Receipts (A—B) ..	97	18	20	17	55	57	42	43

6.13 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL ACCOUNTS (EAST PAKISTAN)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
Small Savings	5	1	1	1	3	60	2	40
Other Receipts	11	1	2	3	6	54	5	46
Total	16	2	3	4	9	56	7	44

6.14 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT NON-DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL ACCOUNTS (WEST PAKISTAN)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
Small Savings	10	1	2	2	5	50	5	50
Other Receipts	17	5	5	6	16	94	1	6
Total	27	6	7	8	21	78	6	22

6.15 FINANCING OF COMBINED GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS (ALL PAKISTAN)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
A. Expenditure								
Non-Development :	1,628	286	296	321	903	55	725	45
—Revenue account	1,548	277	287	309	873	57	675	43
—Capital account	80	9	9	12	30	37	50	63
Development :	1,462	198	234	326	758	52	704	48
—Revenue account	200	25	40	46	111	56	89	44
—Capital account	1,262	173	194	280	647	51	615	49
Total Expenditure ..	3,090	484	530	647	1,661	54	1,429	46
B. Resources								
Revenue Receipts (*a*)	1,670	312	330	350	992	59	678	41
Additional Taxation	175	15	25	18	58	33	117	67
Capital Receipts (incl. local bodies)	240	35	39	41	115	48	125	52
Commodity Aid	350	47	48	82	177	51	173	49
Customs on Commodity Aid ..	70	9	10	16	35	50	35	50
PL 480 Counterparts	60	16	34	40	90	150	—30	—50
Project and Technical Assistance ..	525	35	44	83	162	31	363	69
Borrowing from the Banking system	—	15	—	17	32	—	—32	—
Total Resources ..	3,090	484	530	647	1,661	54	1,429	46

Note:—(*a*) Excluding additional taxation levied during the Second Plan Period.

6.16 FINANCING OF COMBINED GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
A. Expenditure								
Non-development :	1,029	189	191	202	582	57	447	43
—Revenue account	952	180	182	190	552	58	400	42
—Capital account	77	9	9	12	30	40	47	60
Development :	538	79	82	117	278	52	260	48
—Revenue account	50	6	10	11	27	54	23	46
—Capital account	488	73	72	106	251	52	237	48
Total Expenditure ..	**1,567**	**268**	**273**	**319**	**860**	**55**	**707**	**45**
B. Resources								
Revenue Receipts (*a*)	1,040	195	203	207	605	58	435	42
Additional Taxation	115	14	24	17	55	48	60	52
Capital Receipts	194	27	29	29	85	43	109	57
Commodity Aid Counterparts ..	350	47	48	82	177	51	173	49
Customs on Commodity Aid ..	70	9	10	16	35	50	35	50
PL-480 Counterparts	60	16	34	40	90	150	—30	—50
Project and Technical Assistance ..	525	35	44	83	162	31	363	69
Borrowing from the Banking System ..	—	13	—	10	23	—	—23	—
Assistance to Provincial Governments	—787	—88	—119	—165	—372	47	—415	53
Total Resources ..	**1,567**	**268**	**273**	**319**	**860**	**55**	**707**	**45**

Note: (*a*) Excluding additional taxation levied during the Second Plan Period.

6.17 FINANCING OF COMBINED GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS, EAST PAKISTAN

Rs. Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
A. Expenditure								
Non-development :	226	36	37	42	115	51	111	49
—Revenue account	225	36	37	42	115	51	110	49
—Capital account	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	100
Development :	454	52	70	101	223	49	231	51
—Revenue account	75	11	19	24	54	74	21	26
—Capital account	379	41	51	77	169	56	210	44
Total Expenditure ..	**680**	**88**	**107**	**143**	**338**	**50**	**342**	**50**
B. Resources								
Revenue Receipts (*a*)	224	42	47	52	141	62	83	38
Additional Taxation	20	1	1	1	3	15	17	85
Capital Receipts (incl. local bodies) ..	17	2	3	4	9	63	8	47
Borrowing from the Banking System ..	—	1	—	(–)2	3	—	(–)3	—
Transfer from Centre	419	42	56	84	182	44	237	56
Total Resources ..	**680**	**88**	**107**	**143**	**338**	**50**	**342**	**50**

Note : (*a*) Excluding additional taxation levied during the Second Plan Period.

6.18. FINANCING OF COMBINED GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS, WEST PAKISTAN

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	Total 1960-63	% of Plan Target	Balance for 1963-65	% of Plan Target
A. Expenditure								
Non-development :	373	61	68	77	206	56	167	44
—Revenue account	371	61	68	77	206	56	165	44
—Capital account	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	100
Development :	470	67	82	108	257	55	213	45
—Revenue account	75	8	11	21	40	53	35	47
—Capital account	395	59	71	87	217	55	178	45
Total Expenditure	**843**	**128**	**150**	**185**	**463**	**55**	**380**	**45**
B. Resources								
Revenue Receipts (*a*)	406	75	80	91	246	60	160	40
Additional Taxation	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	100
Capital Receipts (incl. local bodies)	29	6	7	8	21	72	8	28
Borrowing from the Banking System	—	1	—	5	6	—	(—)6	—
Transfer from the Centre	368	46	63	81	190	52	178	48
Total Resources	**843**	**128**	**150**	**185**	**463**	**55**	**380**	**45**

Note : (*a*) Excluding additional taxation levied during the Second Plan Period.

6.19 FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUDGETING OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Rs Crore

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	1960-63 Total
Government Financed Sector				
A. Development Expenditure	**198**	**234**	**326**	**758**
B. Foreign Exchange Expenditure	**74**	**81**	**112**	**267**
(*i*) From own licensing (*a*)	39	37	29	105
(*ii*) Project loans and grants :	35	44	83	162
—Project assistance	29	37	76	142
—Technical assistance	6	7	7	20
C. Foreign Exchange Component (B:A as %) ..	**37**	**35**	**34**	**35**
Privately Financed Sector				
A. Development Expenditure	**123**	**162**	**170**	**455**
B. Foreign Exchange Expenditure	**34**	**46**	**60**	**138**
(*i*) From own licensing :	17	22	19	58
—Cash licensing (*b*)	12	19	15	46
—Bonus vouchers (*c*)	5	3	4	12
(*ii*) From other external resources : ..	15	24	41	80
—Project assistance	4	24	31	47
—Foreign private investment	11	12	10	33
C. Foreign Exchange Component (B:A as %) ..	**26**	**28**	**35**	**30**

Note : For details, see the following tables in this Appendix :
(*a*) 6.21, (*b*) 6.22, (*c*) 6.23.

6.20 FOREIGN EXCHANGE COMPONENT OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

Rs Crore

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	1960-63 Total
[illegible]. Development Expenditure	**2,300**	**321**	**396**	**496**	**1,213**
B. Foreign Exchange Expenditure	**845**	**106**	**125**	**127**	**405**
(*i*) From own licensing (*a*)	100	56	59	48	163
—Cash licensing	—	51	56	44	151
—Bonus Vouchers	—	5	3	4	12
(*ii*) From other external resources : ..	745	50	68	124	242
—Project assistance	530	33	49	107	189
—Technical assistance	155	6	7	7	20
—Foreign private investment ..	60	11	12	10	33
C. Foreign Exchange Component (B:A as %)	**37**	**33**	**32**	**34**	**33**

Note : (*a*) This amount has been financed by a net diversion of commodity aid to development.

6. 21 DEVELOPMENT IMPORTS FINANCED FROM OWN RESOURCES (GOVERNMENT SECTOR)

	Rs crore		
Ministry of Commerce	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
Development schemes of Bureau of Tourism ..	0·006	0·036	0·034
Ministry of Defence (Civil Aviation and Meteorological Department)			
Aerial training aircraft for flying clubs, economic and engineering feasibility surveys for development of feeder aerodromes in East Pakistan, in northern region of West Pakistan, former areas of Sind and southern regions of West Pakistan.	0·340	0·376	0·257
Ministry of Education and Scientific Research			
Equipment for the institutes of Commercial Education, Graphic Arts, Industrial Design, consultants' fee etc.	0·036	0·104	0·116
Ministry of Food and Agriculture			
Agriculture Division			
Laboratory equipment for Co-operation and Marketing Department, Zoological Survey Department, Pakistan Central Cotton Committee, Central Sugar Cane Research Station, Central Fisheries Department, Plant Protection Department, Pakistan Central Jute Committee, Metropolitan Abattoir, Forest Research Laboratory at Chittagong, fertilizers and pesticides.	11·130	4·916	1·654
Food Division			
Fumigants, insecticides and equipment for storage ..	—	—	0·054
Ministry of Railways and Communications			
Communication and Transport Division			
Gilgit road project, equipment and machinery for Chalna Anchorage, instruments for Navigation Directorate, navigation aid for Karachi light house, machinery and equipment for Central Road Project.	0.428	0·124	0·087
Railway Board			
Steam locomotives, railway carriages and wagons, automatic vacuum brake equipment and materials for Western Railway, building materials, generating sets, transformers, switch gears and motors.	0·960	1·031	1·185
Post and Telegraphs			
Expansion of Karachi Central Exchange, establishment of telephone exchanges at Karachi and Lahore, mechanical gadgets, high tension cables for installation, establishment of wireless station at Chittagong, establishment of control terminals for inland and overseas telephone circuit, additional installation of four channel TOR system between Karachi and Dacca, London and Karachi, Sydney and Frankfurt aerodromes.	0·454	0·952	0·061

TABLE 6.21—*contd.*

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
Ministry of Fuel, Power, and Natural Resources			
Machinery for salt mines, Mineral Development Corporation, geophysical and petrological controlling equipment, drilling equipment, Indus Basin Development non-reimbursable-items.	0·214	0·605	1,555
Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare			
Health Division			
Equipment for family planning, Basic Medical Science Institute, Nutrition Science Institute, College of Nursing, National Health Laboratory, Mental Clinic.	0·088	0·058	0·055
Labour and Social Welfare Division			
Equipment for Convalescent House, School for Deaf and Dumb. Socio-economic Centre for Women, Management Training Centre.	0·198	0·011	0·017
Ministry of Industries			
Equipment for National Small Industries Corporation, Central Testing Laboratory at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca, Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre at Lahore and Dacca.	0·070	0·212	0·137
Ministry of Kashmir Affairs			
Equipment for the Departments of Animal Husbandry, Forest, Health; building materials for housing, provision of communication facilities etc.	0·090	0·140	0·115
Ministry of States and Frontier Regions			
Machinery and other materials for development schemes.	0·014	0·030	0·250
Ministry of Rehabilitation and Works			
Building materials for Capital Development Authority, expenditure on experts and consultants.	0·080	0·937	0·635
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research			
Equipment and scientific stores, building materials for the construction of regional laboratory.	0·170	0·260	0·252
Atomic Energy Commission			
Scientific equipment, expenditure on experts and consultants.	0·132	0·600	0·726
Government of East Pakistan			
Machinery, equipment and building materials for Housing and Settlements Department; Khulna Development Authority, Dacca Improvement Trust, Public Health Engineering Department; Rajshahi University, Dacca University, Agriculture University, Forest Industries Development Corporation, Small Industries Corporation, WAPDA, IWTA. Agricultural Development Corporation.			

TABLE 6.21—*contd.*

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
Chittagong Development Authority, Fisheries Directorate, Livestock and Forest Departments, Agriculture Department, Jute Directorate, etc.	4·000	6·685	8·839
Government of West Pakistan			
Electrical goods, building materials, scientific instruments for Irrigation Department, Agricultural Development Corporation, Animal Husbandry, Co-operatives, Fisheries, Forest, Housing, Public Health, Engineering, Buildings and Road Departments, Small Industries Corporation, Industries Department, Universities of Punjab, Sind, Peshawar and University of Engineering and Technology at Lahore, Agriculture University at Lyallpur, KDA, WAPDA.	14·718	14·876	3·196
Karachi Electric Supply Corporation			
Import of machinery for 132,000 kw 'C' Steam Station T & D.	—	—	0.088
Karachi and Chitagong Ports			
Equipment for river lighting scheme, twine screw tug for survey works, fork lifts, mobile crane, water boat engine, pumps, dorman engine, road rollers, electric winch, tractors and trailers.	0·242	0·123	0·493
Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation			
Machinery for under-way projects and new projects.	2·480	1·670	1·160
Pakistan International Airlines			
Traffic handling equipment, engineering equipment.	3·350	3·407	1·620
Pakistan Security Printing Corporation			
Plant and machinery	—	—	0·266
State Bank of Pakistan			
Building materials for the construction of State Bank Building.	0.088	0·077	0·080
Others	0·092	0·079	0.068
Total	39·400	37·309	23·000

6.22 CASH LICENSING FOR DEVELOPMENT IMPORTS (PRIVATE SECTOR)

Rs crore

Items	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63
Iron & steel	0.683	0.346	0.646
Tools and workshop equipment	0.950	2.200	2.200
Explosives	0.040	0.040	0.040
Building & engineering materials	1.421	1.133	0.850
Electric tubes, cables, wires and instruments	0.800	0.700	0.560
Accumulators and batteries	0.500	0.450	4.000
Anchors and cables	0.020	0.020	0.020
Hardware	0.600	0.560	0.540
Scientific and surgical instruments	0.580	0.530	0.560
Typewriters	0.045	0.040	0.040
Machinery and spare parts	0.504	0.759	0.420
New units of machinery	—	5.000	—
Marine engines	0.260	0.260	0.360
Tractors	1.500	2.000	3.000
Photographic and optical instruments	0.170	0.200	0.200
Plants and seeds	0.320	0.240	0.240
Aeroplane	0.120	0.120	0.120
Cycles	0.775	0.750	0.700
Motor cars	0.410	0.410	0.410
Motor cycles and scooters	0.425	0.750	0.800
Trucks and spares	1.404	2.017	2.010
Wood and timber	0.450	0.500	0.550
Animals	0.120	0.100	0.100
Total	**12.097**	**19.125**	**14.766**

6.23 DEVELOPMENT IMPORTS AGAINST BONUS VOUCHERS (PRIVATE SECTOR)]

Rs Crore

Items	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates
Iron & steel	0.015	0.023	
Tools and workshop equipment	0.037	0.009	
Building materials	0.017	0.028	
Electrical instruments and goods	0.186	0.246	
Accumulators and batteries	0.020	0.124	
Iron & steel wires and ropes	0.002	0.006	
Scientific appliances	0.049	0.014	
Surgical instruments	0.003	—	
Office machines	0.004	0.004	
Machinery and spares	1.274	1.154	
Tractors	0.003	0.001	
Photographic and optical instruments	0.003	0.001	
Cycles	0.004	—	
Motor cycles and scooters	0.162	0.015	
Motor cars	0.260	0.240	
Trucks	2.780	0.817	
Wood and timber	0.002	0.002	
Animals	—	0.001	
Total	**4.821**	**2.685**	**4.200**
Total Value of all commodities imported against Bonus Vouchers	**14.609**	**16.506**	

7.1 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1960-63

Rs Crore

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	1960-63 Estimates
Total Payments :	**329**	**356**	**452**	**1,137**
Development	105	125	172	402
Non-development	224	231	280	735
Financed by :	**329**	**356**	**452**	**1,137**
Own earnings	227	238	240	705
Project assistance	35	47	107	186
Technical assistance	6	7	7	20
Commodity aid	47	48	82	177
Private foreign investment ..	11	12	10	33
Foreign exchange reserves	6	4	6	16

Note : PL 480 imports are excluded.

7.2 FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS DURING 1960-63

Rs Crore

ITEMS	1960/61		1961/62		1962/63		1960-63	
	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Estimates (a)	Plan Target	Estimates
Raw cotton	17.0	19.05	20.0	16.3	22.0	12.4	59.0	48.2
Cotton manufactures	14.5	12.2	15.0	5.0	17.5	10.0	47.0	27.2
Raw jute	90.0	87.2	88.0	87.0	80.0	86.6	258.0	260.8
Jute manufactures	30.0	32.0	26.4	33.9	27.0	32.0	83.4	97.9
Tea	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.4	0.9	3.0	1.5	5.5
Hides and skins	8.0	7.4	7.0	9.0	7.0	6.9	22.0	23.3
Wool	7.3	8.3	7.6	8.7	7.8	7.8	22.7	24.8
Miscellaneous (principally rice and manufactured products under bonus).	24.5	25.9	26.0	34.1	28.5	41.0	79.0	101.0
Invisibles	25.0	34.2	25.5	42.0	26.0	40.3	76.5	116.5
Total ..	**216.4**	**226.8**	**216.0**	**238.4**	**216.7**	**240.0**	**649.1**	**705.2**

Note : (a) Based on estimates of Foreign Exchange Control Committee except for invisibles.

7.3 NON-DEVELOPMENT IMPORTS DURING 1960-63

Rs Crore

ITEMS	1960/61		1961/62		1962/63		1960-63	
	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Estimates	Plan-Target	Estimates
Consumer goods	37	37	35	33	33	37	105	107
Raw materials, fuels & spares ..	125	101	132	107	137	137	394	345
Invisible payments	37	37	39	37	40	38	116	112
Government non-development expenditure	22	21	22	25	22	26	66	72
Debt servicing	15	8	22	13	24	27	61	48
Foodgrains (own purchases, freight etc.)	20	20	20	16	15	15	55	51
Total ..	256	224	270	231	271	280	797	735

7.4 MAINTENANCE SUPPORT DURING 1960-63

Rs Crore

	1960/61		1961/62		1962/63		1960-63	
	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Estimates	Plan Target	Estimates
Non-development imports ..	256.0	224.0	270.0	231.0	271.0	280.0	797.0	735.0
Foreign exchange earnings	216.4	226.8	216.0	238.4	216.7	240.0	649.1	705.2
Maintenance support ..	39.6	2.8	54.0	-7.4	54.3	40.0	147.9	29.8

7.5 PL 480 COMMODITY IMPORTS

Tons

Commodity	East Pakistan 1960/61	East Pakistan 1961/62	West Pakistan 1960/61	West Pakistan 1961/62	Total 1960/61	Total 1961/62
Wheat	277,938	236,193	876,632	614,129	1,154,570	850,322
Cotton	753	1,438	227	2,592	980	4,030
Rice	98,177	33,150	—	—	98,177	33,150
Soyabean and cotton seed oil	29,183	15,644	18,499	21,460	47,682	37,104
Dairy products	—	—	2,071	—	2,071	—
Tobacco	—	—	609	1,497	609	1,497
Total	**406,051**	**286,425**	**898,038**	**639,678**	**1,304,089**	**926,103**

Rs Crore

Commodity	East Pakistan 1960/61	East Pakistan 1961/62	West Pakistan 1960/61	West Pakistan 1961/62	Total 1960/61	Total 1961/62
Wheat	8.9	7.8	29.5	19.9	38.4	27.2
Cotton	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.8	2.1
Rice	4.9	1.9	—	—	4.9	1.9
Soybean and cotton seed oil	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.8	5.5	5.0
Dairy Products	—	—	0.2	—	0.2	—
Tobacco	—	—	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.1
Total	**18**	**12**	**32**	**25**	**50**	**37**

Source.—Computed in Planning Commission on the basis of U.S. Embassy records.

Note.—Value totals may not add up due to rounding.

9.1.A—AGRICULTURE: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Rs Crore

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962-65 Balance
		Allocation	Utilization	
Manures and fertilizers	42.0	4.358	7.855	34.145
Plant protection	33.1	8.258	4.353	28.747
Seeds	16.1	5.130	4.841	11.259
Mechanization	7.0	2.821	3.306	3.694
Soils	1.6	0.564	0.253	1.347
Economics and statistics	0.9	0.426	0.310	0.590
Marketing	0.5	0.392	0.073	0.427
Foodgrain storage	18.5	8.655	3.590	14.910
Extension work	3.6	1.089	0.403	3.197
Education and research	18.3	2.840	2.311	15.989
Colonization	13.6	4.286	3.200	10.400
Animal husbandry	11.3	3.863	1.524	9.776
Range management	1.2	0.233	0.180	1.020
Forestry	15.9	4.550	3.490	12.410
Soil conservation	1.8	0.132	0.106	1.694
Fisheries	6.0	2.263	1.191	4.809
Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas	1.6	0.280	0.181	1.419
Land reforms	7.2	2.482	1.309	5.891
Co-operatives	3.0	1.880	1.889	1.111
Village AID	20.0	10.153	7.426	12.574
Crash programme	5.8	4.134	2.215	3.585
Agricultural Development Corporations	20.0	4.000	2.419	17.581
Miscellaneous	2.5	0.749	0.649	1.851
Total	**251.5**	**73.538**	**53.074**	**198.426**

Note.—All data are exclusive of recoveries, *taccavi* and share capital of the Agricultural Bank.

9.1.B AGRICULTURE: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Percentages

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61 — 1961/62			1962-65 Balance
		Budget	Utilization	Utilization	
		Plan Target	Allocation	Plan Target	Plan Target
Manures and fertilizers	16·7	10·4	180·2	18·7	81·3
Plant protection	13·2	24·9	52·7	13·1	86·9
Seeds	6·4	31·8	94·4	30·1	69·9
Mechanization	2·8	40·3	117·2	47·2	52·8
Soils	0·6	35·2	44·8	15·8	84·2
Economics and statistics	0·4	47·3	72·7	34·4	65·6
Marketing	0·2	78·4	18·6	14·6	85·4
Foodgrain storage..	7·3	46·8	41·4	19·4	80·6
Extension work	1·4	30·2	37·0	11·2	88·8
Education and research	7·3	15·5	81·4	12·6	87·4
Colonization	5·4	31·5	74·7	23·5	76·5
Animal husbandry	4·5	34·2	39·4	13·5	86·5
Range management	0·5	19·4	77·2	15·0	85·0
Forestry	6·3	28·6	76·7	21·9	78·1
Soil conservation	0·7	7·3	80·3	5·9	94·1
Fisheries	2·4	37·7	52·6	19·8	80·2
Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas ..	0·6	17·5	64·6	11·3	88·7
Land reforms	2·9	34·5	52·7	18·2	81·8
Co-operatives	1·2	62·7	100·5	63·0	37·0
Village AID	7·9	50·8	73·1	37·1	62·9
Crash programme	2·3	71·3	53·6	38·2	61·8
Agricultural Development Corporations	7·9	20·0	60·5	12·1	87·9
Miscellaneous	1·0	30·0	86·6	26·0	74·0
Total ..	**100·0**	**29·2**	**72·2**	**21·1**	**78·9**

9.2 AGRICULTURE : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Major Crops	Production			% Change over Base output		
	Base Period	1960/61	1961/62	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62
Foodgrains (000 tons) :	**13,189**	**15,412**	**15,867**	**21**	**16·7**	**20·3**
Rice (cleaned) :	8,341	10,533	10,575	22	26·3	26·8
Wheat	3,703	3,786	4,064	17	2·2	9·7
Maize	470	439	487	45	—6·6	3·6
Other	675	654	741	11	—3·1	9·8
Fibres (000 bales):						
Jute	6,000	5,626(*a*)	6,969(*a*)	22	—6·2	16·2
Cotton	1,666	1,711(*b*)	1,840 (*b*)	38	2·7	10·4
Other Crops:						
Sugarcane (000 tons):	15,430	15,412	18,548	35	—0·12	20·2
Tea (million lbs) :	54·3	42	58·8	18	—22·7	8·3
Tobacco (million lbs) :	223	189·5	195	14	—15·0	—12·6
Fish (000 tons) :	290	319·2	(c)	24	10·1	—

(*a*) According to Jute Mills Association, production was 4·5 million bales in 1960/61 and about 6·8 million bales in 1961/62.

(*b*) According to Cotton Board, production was, 1,625,000 bales in 1960/61 and 1,722,000 bales in 1961/62.

(*c*) Production data not available.

10.1.A MINING AND MANUFACTURING: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN GOVERNMENT—FINANCED SECTOR

Rs Crore

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962-65 Balance
		Budget	Utilization	
Mining	**45 ·0**	**10 ·436**	**11 ·848**	**33 ·152**
Expansion of geological survey activities etc.	3 ·0	1 ·351	1 ·652	1 ·348
Oil and gas prospecting	22 ·0	3 ·582	4 ·542	17 ·458
U.N. assisted mineral exploration project	0 ·9	0 ·775	0 ·524	0 ·376
Coal production	7 ·0	1 ·758	2 ·252	4 ·748
Other projects	12 ·1	2 ·970	2 ·878	9 ·222
Manufacturing	146 ·0	38 ·981(*a*)	33 ·102	112 ·898
Industrial Estates	10 ·0	0 ·910	0 ·848	9 ·152
Manufacturing Industries:	107 ·6	24 ·880	25 ·494	82 ·106
Sugar		1 ·755	1 ·755	
Jute		6 ·130	4 ·255	
Chemicals and fertilizers	..	14 ·364	16 ·936	
Steel	..	0 ·300	0 ·507	
Pulp, paper and board	..	0 ·900	0 ·700	
Cement	..	0 ·320	0 ·700	
Ship building and repairs ..	..	0 ·550	0 ·550	
Miscellaneous projects	..	0 ·561	0 ·091	
Small industries promotional schemes	28 ·4	8 ·161	6 ·760	21 ·640
Total ..	**191 ·0**	**49 ·417**	**44 ·950**	**146 ·050**

(*a*) Includes Rs. 5 ·03 crore million as loans and contributions to share capital of lending organizations not reflected in Plan targets in this table.

10.1. B MINING AND MANUFACTURING: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN GOVERNMENT FINANCED—SECTOR

Percentages

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62			1962-65 Balance
		Budget / Plan target	Utilization / Budget	Utilization / Plan target	Plan target
Mining	**23·6**	**23·2**	**113·5**	**26·3**	**73·7**
Expansion of geoglogical survey activities etc.	1·6	45·0	122·3	55·0	45·0
Oil and gas prospecting	11·5	16·3	126·8	20·6	79·4
UN assisted mineral exploration project	0·5	86·1	67·6	58·2	41·8
Coal production	3·7	25·1	128·1	32·2	67·8
Other projects	6·3	24·5	97·0	23·8	76·2
Manufacturing	**76·4**	**27·0**	**84·9**	**22·7**	**77·3**
Industrial Estates	5·2	9·1	93·2	8·5	91·5
Manufacturing Industries ..	56·3	23·1	102·5	23·7	76·3
Sugar		..	100·0		
Jute			69·4		
Chemicals and fertilizers ..			118·0		
Steel			169·0		
Pulp, paper and board ..			77·8		
Cement			219·0		
Ship-building and repairs ..			100·0		
Miscellaneous projects ..			16·2		
Small industries promotional schemes	14·9	28·7	82·8	23·8	76·2
Total ..	**100·0**	**25·9**	**91·0**	**23·5**	**76·5**

10.2 MINING AND MANUFACTURING: PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Major Products	Production				% Change over '1959/60' Output	
	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	Plan Projection	1960/61	1961/62
		Thousand tons				
White sugar	150	110	181	100·0	-26·1	20·7
Vegetable *ghee* ..	22	40·2	54	127·3	82·7	145·4
Jute goods	250	249	271	52·0	-0·4	8·4
Paper and board ..	53	72	82	98·1	35·8	54·7
Ammonium sulphate ..	42	46·4	51·7	19·0	10·5	23·1
Superphosphate ..	1·5	8·8	7·9	1,200·0	486·7	426·7
Cement	1,050	1,142	1,287	185·7	8·8	22·6
Soda ash	25	26·6	30	196·0	6·4	20·0
		Crore				
Cotton yarn	38	40·8	42·3	3·68	0·74	1·13
		Crore				
Cigarettes	900	1,088·3	1,326·2	6·66	2·09	4·66
		Thousand Tons				
Coal	723	784	900	107·4	8·4	24·4
		Crore cubic feet				
Natural gas	2,581·4	3,217·7	4,400·0	28·74	2·45	7·04

10.3 INVESTMENT SANCTIONED IN PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL SECTION 1ST JULY, 1960 TO 30TH JUNE, 1962

Rs Crore

Agency	Local	Foreign	Total
Investment Promotion Bureau	30·822	57·952	88·774
Loan Giving Agencies			
(*i*) Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation	26·689	25·255	51·944
(*ii*) PIFCO and Indstrial Development Bank of Pakistan	26·324	24·651	50·975
Cash Licences			
(*i*) Central allocation	0·619	0·452	1·071
(*ii*) Provincial allocation	9·382	8·217	17·599
Export bonus vouchers	8·132	5·272	13·404
Steel mill	19·500	45·500	65·000
Grand Total ..	121·468	167·299	288·767

11.1. A WATER AND POWER: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Rs Crore

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62 Budget	1960/61—1961/62 Utilization	1962-65 Balance
Water :	**265.12**	**90.72**	**91.64**	**173.48**
Investigation and survey	20.48	7.99	8.81	11.68
Multipurpose development	73.60	21.78	20.66	52.94
Drainage, reclamation and tubewells	42.67	9.21	10.55	32.12
Flood regulation	47.73	13.62	17.65	30.08
Open canals	11.00	1.17	2.09	8.90
Irrigation	58.77	26.09	28.58	30.19
Miscellaneous	10.86	10.85	3.31	7.56
Power :	**148.88**	**54.80**	56.63	92.25
Generation	35.67	19.34	21.32	14.35
Transmission and distribution	102.63	31.28	32.12	70.51
Miscellaneous	10.58	4.18	3.20	7.39
Total ..	**414.00**	**145.50**	**148.28**	**265.73**

11.1. B WATER AND POWER: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Percentages

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62			1962-65
		Budget / Plan Target	Utilization / Budget	Utilization / Plan Target	Balance / Plan Target
Water:	64	34	101	35	65
Investigation and survey	5	39	110	43	57
Multipurpose development	18	28	95	28	72
Drainage, reclamation and tubewells	10	22	114	25	75
Flood regulation	12	29	130	37	63
Open canals	3	11	179	19	81
Irrigation	14	44	109	49	51
Miscellaneous	2	100	30	30	70
Power:	36	37	103	38	62
Generation	9	54	110	60	40
Transmission and distribution	25	30	103	31	69
Miscellaneous	2	40	76	30	70
Total	100	35	102	36	64

11.2 WATER AND POWER : PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Items	Plan Target	Achievement 1960-62	Percentage of target achieved
Water :			
New area brought under irrigation ..	1,363,000 acres	255,000	19%
Area improved through irrigation ..	4,542,000 acres	1,865,000	41%
Power :			
Generation	Additional 565,000 KW	196,790	35%
Transmission Lines	Additional 7,700 circuit miles	3,900	51%

12.1. A TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN GOVERNMENT—FINANCED SECTOR

Rs Crore

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62 Budget	1960/61—1961/62 Utilization	1962-65 Balance
Railways	140.00	55.40	49.06	90.94
Ports (Chalna)	2.9	0.55	0.17	2.73
Shipping (Mercantile Marine Academy) ..	0.2	0.25	0.20	—
Roads	56.9	22.09	21.42	35.48
Civil aviation	20.0	8.87	4.94	15.06
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	36.3	12.80	12.50	23.80
Broadcasting	4.0	2.39	1.95	2.05
Tourism	0.9	0.31	0.18	0.73
Road transport	2.3	1.01	1.26	1.04
Pakistan International Airlines Corporation ..	2.75	—	—	2.75
Inland Water Transport Authority	6.25	2.93	1.66	4.60
Other items	—	0.41	—	—
Total ..	272.5	107.0	93.34	179.18

12.1. B TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN GOVERNMENT—FINANCED SECTOR

Percentages

Subsector	Plan Target	1960-61—1961-62			1962-65
		Budget	Utilizaztion	Utilization	Balance
		Plan Target	Budget	Plan Target	Plan Target
Railways	51.4	40	88	35	65
Ports (Chalna) ..	1.1	19	31	6	94
Shipping (Mercantile Marine Academy.)	0.1	122	82	100	—
Roads	20.9	39	97	38	62
Civil aviation	7.3	44	56	25	75
Posts, telegraphs and telephones.	13.3	35	98	34	66
Broadcasting	1.5	60	82	49	51
Tourism	0.3	34	56	19	81
Road transport ..	0.8	44	124	55	45
Pakistan International Airlines Corporation.	1.0	—	—	—	100
Inland Water Transport Authority.	2.3	47	56	27	73
Other items	—	(*a*)	—	(*a*)	—
Total ..	**100**	**39**	**87**	**34**	**66**

(*a*) Not planned.

12.2 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Major Items	Plan Target	Achievements			% of Target Achieved
		1960/61	1961/62	1960/61–1961/62	
Railways:					
Diesel locomotives (B.G.)	154	30	23	53	34
Diesel locomotives (M.G.)	60	21	—	21	35
Coaching vehicles (B.G.)	487	50	20	70	14
Wagons (B.G.) ..	9,558	400	1,404	1,804	19
Wagons (M.G.) ..	4,893	860	140	1,000	20
Mileage of rail renewals	1,261	149	229	378	30
Mileage of sleeper renewals	2,550	236	338	574	22
Roads mileage	3,745	550	735	1,285	34
Road transport vehicles. ..	2,300	445	313	758	33
Communications:					
New post offices ..	1,300	303	220	523	40
New telephones ..	45,700	8,400	7,200	15,600	34

13.1. A HOUSING & SETTLEMENTS: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Rs Crore

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62		1962-65 Balance
		Budget	Utilization	
Basic development projects	4.200	0.525	0.381	3.819
Refugee and public housing schemes ..	67.500	22.132	20.151	47.349
Water supply and sewerage projects ..	52.570	17.439	15.441	37.129
Government servants housing.. ..	13.372	4.094	3.385	9.987
Government offices and non-residential buildings	9.558	7.682	5.916	3.642
New State capital and subsidiary capital at Dacca	22.000	6.000	6.800	15.200
Azad Kashmir and Special Areas ..	0.800	0.350	0.150	0.650
Semi-public sector	18.500	4.991	4.621	13.879
Total ..	**188.500**	**63.213**	**56.845**	**131·655**

13.1. B HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Percentages

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62			1962-65
		Budget	Utilization	Utilization	Balance
		Plan Target	Budget	Plan Target	Plan Target
Basic development projects.	2.2	12.5	72.6	9.1	90.9
Refugee and public housing schemes.	35.8	33.0	91.0	30.0	70.0
Water supply and sewerage projects.	27.9	33.2	88.6	29.4	70.6
Government servants housing.	7.1	30.6	82.7	25.3	74.7
Government offices and non-residential buildings.	5.1	81.4	76.4	62.2	37.8
New State capital and subsidiary capital at Dacca.	11.7	27.3	113.3	30.9	69.1
Azad Kashmir and Special Areas.	0.4	43.75	43.0	18.75	81·25
Semi-public sector ..	9.8	27.5	90.8	24.9	75.1
Total ..	**100.0**	**33.5**	**90.0**	**30.0**	**70.0**

13.2 HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS : SOME PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Items	Plan Target	Achievement 1960-62	% of Target Achieved
Development of plots	3,00,000	42,000	14
Government servants' housing	28,000	2,819	10
Tubewells	1,10,000	20,068	18

14.1. A EDUCATION: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Rs Crore

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62		1962-65 Balance
		Budget	Utilization	
Primary education	14·268	0·878	1·314	12·954
Secondary education	16·601	4·514	4·210	12·391
Teacher training	4·679	1·702	1·818	2·861
Technical training	15·633	4·173	4·255	11·378
Colleges	9·935	3·418	3·555	6·380
Universities	11·745	2·663	2·519	9·226
Internal scholarships	7·954	1·718	1·730	6·224
Foreign training	1·254	0·193	0·104	1·150
Social and cultural activities.	3·708	0·927	0·690	3·018
Special Areas and Frontier Regions.	0·473	0·392	0·249	0·224
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.	6·500	1·900	2·350	4·150
Publicity schemes	1·509	0·256	—	1·509
Miscellaneous	1·241	0·622	0·269	0·972
Total	95·500	23·356	23·063	72·437

14.1. B EDUCATION: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Percentages

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61 — 1961/62			1962-65
		Budget	Utilization	Utilization	Balance
		Plan Target	Budget	Plan Target	Plan Target
Primary education	14·9	6·1	149·7	9·2	90·8
Secondary education	17·4	27·2	93·3	25·4	74·6
Teacher training	4·9	36·4	106·9	38·8	61·2
Technical Training	16·4	26·7	102·0	27·2	72·8
Colleges	10·4	34·4	104·0	35·8	64·2
Universities	12·3	22·7	94·6	21·4	78·6
Internal scholarships	8·3	21·6	100·7	21·7	78·3
Foreign training	1·3	15·5	53·9	8·3	91·7
Social and cultural activities	3·9	25·0	74·4	18·6	81·4
Special Areas and Frontier Regions	0·5	82·9	63·5	52·6	47·4
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	6·8	29·2	123·7	36·2	63·8
Publicity schemes	1·6	16·9	—	—	100·0
Miscellaneous	1·3	50·1	43·2	21·7	78·3
Total	100·0	24·5	98·7	24·1	75·9

14.2. A EDUCATION: PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN EAST PAKISTAN

Major Items :	Plan Target	1960/61 — 1961/62 Achievements		
		Complete	Partial	% of Target Achieved
Primary education :				
Development of primary schools	7,000	930	—	13
Additional enrolment ..	13,00,000	3,70,000	—	28
Secondary education ;				
Development of junior high schools	500	50	112	20
Development of high schools	780	206	154	30
Pilot secondary schools ..	20	—	20	70
New technical high schools	3	—	1	5
Provincialization of girls's high schools.	10	6	—	60
Additional enrolment in secondary schools	2,00,000	30,000	—	15
Teacher training :				
New training institute for primary school teachers	20	1	16	30
Improvement of training institutes for primary school teachers	28	1	21	33
New temporary training centres for primary school teachers	55	—	—	—
Development of training colleges for junior high school teachers	5	—	3	60
Improvement of training colleges for high school teachers	4	—	4	50
New training centres for teachers of vocational subjects	3	—	2	60
Annual admission to training institutes for primary school teachers	9,600	3,100	—	32
Annual output of primary school-teachers	8,600	2,700	—	31

Table 14.2. A continued

Major Items	Plan Target	1960/61 — 1961/62		Achievements
		Complete	Partial	% of Target Achieved
Annual admission to junior training-colleges	250	120	—	48
Annual output of middle school teachers	225	105	—	47
Annual admission to teachers' training colleges	9[illegible]	450	—	47
Annual output of high school teachers	900	425	—	47
Technical education :				
New technical, and polytechnic and monotechnic institutes	11	—	6	20
Development of technical, polytechnic and monotechnic institutes	8	—	8	55
New university of engineering and technology	1	—	1	25
New engineering college ..	1	Land acquired	—	5
Annual intake of diploma holding technicians	1,900	404	—	21
Annual output of diploma holding technicians	725	207	—	29
Annual intake of degree holding engineers	560	255	—	46
Annual output of degreeholding engineers	230	211	—	92
Colleges :				
Development of intermediate colleges	53	15	16	30
Development of degree colleges	26	—	22	27
Scholarships :				
Internal scholarship (New) ..	14,700 scholars	3,330	—	23
Training of teachers abroad	144	50 selected	—	—

14.2.B EDUCATION: PHYSICAL TARGETS AND RESULTS IN WEST PAKISTAN

Major items	Plan Target	1960/61 — 1962/62	
		achievements	% of Target Achieved
Primary education :			
New primary schools ..	15,000	7,200	48
Improvement of primary schools	1,600	1,600	100
Additional enrolment	12,00,000	3,20,000	27
Secondary education :			
Improvement of middle and high schools.	600	200	33
Upgrading of primary and middle schools.	1,160	410	35
New high schools	175	30	17
Diversification of high schools ..	120	40	33
Introduction of technical and industrial arts courses in middle schools.	600	210	35
Additional enrolment	2,30,000	70,000	30
Teacher training :			
Improvement of training institutions.	40	10	25
New normal schools (for training primary school teachers).	15	7	47
Annual output from normal schools	7,000	5,400	77
New training colleges	3	3	100
Annual output from training colleges	2,000	1,600	80
Technical education :			
Development of engineering institutions.	4	1	25
Annual Admission to engineering institutions.	845	497	59
Annual output from engineering institutions.	470	315	67
Development of polytechnic and technical institutions.	10	7	70
Annual admissions to polytechnic and technical institutions.	2,000	1,021	51
Annual output from polytechnic and technical institutions.	1,000	670	67

Table 14.2. B continued

Major items	Plan Target	1960/61 — 1961/62	
		Achievements	% of Target Achieved
Colleges :			
New intermediate colleges	55	10	18
New degree colleges	4	1	25
Scholarships :			
Internal Scholarships	27,853 scholars	11,085	40
Training of teachers abroad ..	176	40	23

15.1.A HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Rs Crore

Subsector	Plan Target	1960-61 — 1961-62		1962-65 Balance
		Budget	Utilization	
Malaria eradication	7·598	1·065	0·804	6·794
T. B. hospitals, clinics, etc.	1·882	0·530	0·389	1·493
B.C.G. campaign	0·860	0·161	0·123	0·737
Medical colleges	2·109	2·026	2·112	0·003
General hospitals	8·273	3·095	2·785	5·488
Dispensaries, health centres etc.	5·257	1·774	2·089	3·168
Infectious diseases hospitals and control of infectious diseases.	1·659	0·637	0·547	1·112
Medical stores	0·470	0·301	0·195	0·275
Higher training of doctors and research.	2·650	1·038	0·462	2·188
Family planning	3·050	0·788	0·575	2·475
M. C. H. centres	0·260	0·185	0·034	0·226
Training of nurses and others ..	2·192	0·695	0·606	1·586
Nutrition	0·300	0·185	0·102	0·198
Health education, school health and vitalstatistics.	0·440	0·122	0·042	0·398
Total ..	37·000	12·436	10·865	26·135

15.1.B HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Percentages

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62			1962-65
		Budget	Utilization	Utilization	Balance
		Plan Target	Budget	Plan Target	Plan Target
Malaria eradication ..	21	14	75	11	89
T. B. hospitals, clinics, etc.	5	28	73	21	79
B. C. G. campaign ..	3	19	76	14	86
Medical colleges ..	6	96	104	100	—
General hospitals ..	22	37	90	34	66
Dispensaries, health centres	14	34	118	40	60
Infectious diseases hospitals and control of infectious diseases.	4	38	86	33	67
Medical stores ..	1	64	65	41	59
Higher training of doctors and research.	7	39	44	17	83
Family planning ..	8	26	73	19	81
M. C. H. Centres ..	0.7	7	179	13	87
Training of nurses and others.	6	32	87	28	72
Nutrition	0.8	62	55	34	66
Health education, school health and vital statistics.	1	28	34	10	90
Total ..	100	34	87	29	71

16.1.A SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Rs crore

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62		1962-65 Balance
		Budget	Utilization	
Training, research and administration ..	0.355	0.101	0.065	0.290
Urban community development ..	1.019	0.131	0.209	0.810
Medical social work	0.110	0.032	0.025	0.085
Family and child welfare	0.231	0.043	0.044	0.187
Youth work and recreational services ..	0.151	0.037	0.034	0.117
Delinquency and probation	0.474	0.031	0.008	0.466
Rehabilitation of socially and physically handicapped.	1.096	0.218	0.130	0.966
Grants-in-aid	1.310	0.196	0.216	1.094
Social service under Basic Democracies	3.500	—	—	3.500
Total ..	**8.247**	**0.789**	**0.731**	**7.515**

16.1.B SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Percentages

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62			1962—65 Balance
		Budget	Utilization	Utilization	
		Plan Target	Budget	Plan Target	Plan Targe
Training, research and administration.	4.3	28	64	18	82
Urban community development.	12.3	13	160	20	80
Medical social work ..	1.3	30	78	23	77
Family and child welfare	2.8	19	102	19	81
Youth work and recreational services.	1.8	24	92	23	77
Delinquency and probation.	5.7	7	26	2	98
Rehabilitation of socially and physically handicapped.	13.5	20	60	12	88
Grants-in-aid ..	15.9	15	110	16	84
Social service under Basic Democracies.	42.4	—	—	—	00
Total ..	100	9	92	9	91

17.1.A MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Rs crore

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62 Budget	1960/61—1961/62 Utilization	1962-65 Balance
Employment exchanges	0.22	—	—	0.220
Technical training centres ..	2.48	1.095	0.424	2.056
Factory inspection and conciliation ..	0.09	0.086	0.085	0.005
Social security and labour welfare ..	0.71	0.479	0.160	0.550
Analysis, research and statistics ..	—	0.002	—	—
Total ..	**3.50**	**1.662**	**0.669**	**2.831**

17.1.B MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT: FINANCIAL TARGETS AND RESULTS

Percentages

Subsector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62			1962-65 Balance
		Budget	Utilization	Utilization	
		Plan Target	Budget	Plan Target	Plan Target
Employment exchanges ..	6.28	—	—	—	100
Technical training centres	70.86	44	39	17	83
Factory inspection and conciliation	2.57	96	98	94	6
Social security and labour welfare	20.29	67	33	23	77
Analysis, research and statistics	—	(*a*)	—	—	(*a*)
Total ..	**100**	**47**	**40**	**19**	**81**

(*a*) Not planned.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX II

SELECTED TABLES WITH DATA CONVERTED INTO U.S. $

3.1 NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES

U.S. $ Million

Composition of National Expenditure	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
Consumption Expenditure:	**5,937·0**	**6,508·4**	**6,953·8**
Private consumption expenditure (*a*)	5,424·4	5,966·4	6,346·6
General government consumption expenditure (*b*)	447·4	472·7	527·3
Government transfer to non-profit institutions (*b*)	14·7	16·8	18·9
Non-investment component in government development expenditure (*e*)	50·4	52·5	60·9
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	**607·1**	**722·7**	**886·6**
Government investment under 2nd Plan (*c*) ..	359·2	365·5	430·7
Indus Basin Works Programme (*c*)	—	4·2	10·5
Private investment in monetized sector (*d*) ..	197·5	222·7	283·6
Changes in stocks in monetized sector (*d*) ..	33·6	35·7	56·7
Private investment in non-monetized sector (*e*) ..	84·0	94·5	105·0
Expenditure on Consumption and Gross Capital Formation	**6,544·1**	**7,231·1**	**7,840·3**
Exports of goods and non-factor services (*f*) ..	430·7	476·9	500·0
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product and Imports	**6,974·8**	**7,708·0**	**8,340·3**
Less imports of goods and non-factor services ..	680·7	798·3	825·6
Development imports (*g*)	189·1	222·7	264·7
Non-development imports (*g*)	420·2	470·6	485·3
PL 480 imports (*h*)	71·4	105·0	75·6
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	**6,294·1**	**6,909·7**	**7,514·7**
Net factor income payments to the rest of the world (*f*)	—6·3	—6·3	—8·4
Expenditure on Gross National Products	**6,287·8**	**6,901·3**	**7,506·3**

Notes:

(*a*) 1960/61 estimate is based on the 1960 Family Expenditure Survey conducted by C.S.O.; estimates for other years are residuals. *See* Table 3.4.
(*b*) Estimates based on budgetary studies and other documents. *See* Tables 3·5 and 3·6.
(*c*) Total government development expenditure were ($ million): 1959/60-409·5, 1960/61-416·4, 1961/62-492·0. *See* Table 4·2.
(*d*) Estimates based on special studies in the Planning Commission. *See* Tables 5·1 and 5.2.A and 5.2.B.
(*e*) Rough estimates.
(*f*) State Bank data.
(*g*) *See* Tables in chapter 7.
(*h*) Data computed in the Planning Commission on the basis of U.S. Embassy records.

3.2 NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

U.S. $ Million

Industrial Origin of National Product	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (*a*)	3,241·6	3,518·9	3,764·7
Mining and manufacturing (*b*)	773·1	882·4	1,021·0
Other economic activities (*c*)	1,491·6	1,634·5	1.777·3
Public administration and defence (*d*)	235·3	250·0	264·7
Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost :	**5,741·6**	**6,285·7**	**6,823·5**
Net factor income payments to the rest of the world (*e*)	—6·3	—6·3	—8·4
Net National Product at Factor Cost :	**5,735·3**	**6,279·4**	**6,815·1**
Depreciation (*f*)	302·5	329·8	359·2
Gross National Product at Factor Cost :	**6,037·8**	**6,609·2**	**7,174·4**
Plus indirect taxes (*d*)	258·4	304·6	346·6
Less subsidies	8·4	12·6	14·7
Gross National Product at Market Prices :	**6,287·8**	**6,901·3**	**7,506·3**

Notes

(*a*) Obtained as 56% of N D P at factor cost in 1960/61.
(*b*) Obtained as 14% of N D P at factor cost in 1960/61.
(*c*) Estimated as changing in proportion to weighted average rate of growth of agriculture (5% in 1960/61 and 3·6% in 1961/62) and mining and manufacturing (10% in 1960/61 and 12% in 1961/62), from the 1960/61 residual bench-mark.
(*d*) Budgetary data.
(*e*) State Bank data.
(*f*) Estimated at 5% of GN P at factor cost.

4.1 SECTORAL PHASING OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT OUTLAY

U.S. $ Million

Sector	Plan Target	1960/61—1961/62		1962—65 Balance
		Allocation	Utilization	
	1	2	3	4
Agriculture	528·4	154·4	111·5	416·8
Water and Power	869·7	305·7	311·5	558·2
Mining and Manufacturing	401·3	103·8	94·3	307·0
Transport and Communications	572·5	224·8	197·9	374·5
Housing and Settlements	396·0	132·8	119·3	276·7
Education and Training	200·6	49·2	48·5	152·1
Health and Medical Services	77·7	26·1	22·9	54·8
Social Welfare Services and Manpower and Employment	25·2	5·3	2·9	22·5
Total	**3,071·4**	**1,002·1**	**908·8**	**2,162·6**

Percentages

		2/1	3/1	4/1
Agriculture	**17·2**	**29**	**21**	**79**
Water and Power	**28·3**	**35**	**36**	**64**
Mining and Manufacturing	**13·1**	**26**	**24**	**76**
Transport and Communications	**18·6**	**39**	**35**	**65**
Housing and Settlements	**12·9**	**34**	**30**	**70**
Education and Training	**6·5**	**24**	**24**	**76**
Health and Medical Services	**2·5**	**34**	**29**	**71**
Social Welfare Services and Manpower and Employment	**0·8**	**22**	**11**	**89**
Total	**100**	**33**	**30**	**70**

6.1 REVISED PHASING OF THE PLAN

U.S. $ Million

Year		Government-financed sector		Private-financed sector		Total	
		"Green" Book	Revised	"Green" Book	Revised	"Green" Book	Revised
1960/61	.. ..	441·2	416·0	210·1	258·4	651·3	674·4
1961/62	.. ..	550·4	491·6	289·9	340·3	840·3	831·9
1962/63	.. ..	651·2	684·9	340·3	357·1	991·6	1,042·0
1963/64	.. ..	687·0	714·2	420·2	392·9	1,107·1	1,107·1
1964/65	.. ..	741·6	764·7	500·0	411·8	1,241·6	1,176·5
	Total ..	**3,071·4**	**3,071·4**	**1,760·5**	**1,760·5**	**4,831·9**	**4,831·9**

6.2 FINANCING OF GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, 1960|61—62|63

U.S. $ Million

Source	Plan Target 5 years	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	Total First 3 years	% of Plan Target
Revenue surplus (including additional taxation) ..	623·9	105·1	142·9	123·9	371·8	60
Net capital receipts (including local authorities)	336·1	54·6	63·0	60·9	178·6	52
Commodity aid	735·3	98·7	100·8	172·3	371·8	51
Customs on commodity aid	147·1	18·9	21·0	33·6	73·5	50
PL 480 counterpart funds	126·1	33·6	71·4	84·0	189·1	150
Project and technical assistance	1,102·9	73·5	92·4	174·4	340·4	31
Deficit financing	—	31·5	—	35·7	67·2	—
Total ..	**3,071·4**	**415·9**	**491·5**	**684·8**	**1,592·4**	**52**

6.19 FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUDGETING OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

U.S. $ Million

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	1960—63 Total
Government-Financed Sector				
A. Development Expenditure ..	415·9	491·6	684·9	1,592·4
B. Foreign Exchange Expenditure ..	155·4	170·1	235·3	560·9
(*i*) From own licensing (*a*) ..	81·9	77·7	60·9	220·6
(*ii*) Project loans and grants ..	73·5	92·4	174·4	340·3
—Project assistance ..	60·9	77·7	159·7	298·3
—Technical assistance ..	12·6	14·7	14·7	42·0
C. Foreign Exchange Component (B : A as %)	**37**	**35**	**34**	**35**
Private-Financed Sector				
A. Development Expenditure ..	**258·4**	**340·3**	**357·1**	**955·9**
B. Foreign Exchange Expenditure ..	**67·2**	**96·6**	**126·1**	**289·9**
(*i*) From own licensing	35·7	46·2	39·9	121·8
—Cash licensing (*b*)	25·2	39·9	31·5	96·6
—Bonus vouchers (*c*) ..	10·5	6·3	8·4	25·2
(*ii*) From other external resources	31·5	50·4	86·1	168·0
—Project assistance ..	**8·4**	**25·2**	65·1	**98·7**
—Foreign private investment ..	**23·1**	**25·2**	**21·0**	**69·3**
C. Foreign Exchange Component (**B : A as %**)	**26**	**28**	**35**	**30**

Notes : **For details, *see* the following tables in this Appendix :**
(*a*) 6.21 (*b*) 6.22 (*c*) 6.23.

6.20 FOREIGN EXCHANGE COMPONENT OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

U.S. $ Mill

	Plan Target	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 Estimates	1960—6 Total
A. Development Expenditure	**4,831·9**	**674·4**	**831·9**	**1,042·0**	**2,548**
B. Foreign Exchange Expenditure.	**1,775·2**	**222·7**	**266·8**	**361·3**	**850·**
(*i*) From own licensing (*a*)	210·1	117·6	123·9	100·8	342
—Cash licensing ..	—	107·1	117·6	92·4	317
—Bonus Voucher ..	—	10·5	6·3	8·4	25
(*ii*) From other external resources ..	1,565·1	105·0	142·9	260·5	508
—Project assistance ..	1,113·5	69·3	102·9	224·8	397
—Technical assistance	325·6	12·6	14·7	14·7	42
—Foreign private investment ..	126·0	23·1	25·2	21·0	69
C. Foreign Exchange Component (B : A as %) ..	**37**	**33**	**32**	**35**	3

Note : (*a*) This amount has been financed by a net diversion of commodity aid to development

7.1 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1960—63

U.S. $ Million

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	Total 1960—63
Total Payments:	**693·3**	**752·0**	**949·6**	**2,394·9**
Development	222·7	266·8	361·4	850·8
Non-development	470·6	485·2	588·2	1,544·1
Financed by:	**693·3**	**752·0**	**949·6**	**2,394·9**
Own earnings	477·0	500·0	504·2	1,481·2
Project assistance	69·3	102·9	224·8	397·0
Technical assistance	12·6	14·7	14·7	42·0
Commodity aid	98·7	100·8	172·3	371·8
Private foreign investment ..	23·1	25·2	21·0	69·3
Foreign exchange reserves	12·6	8·4	12·6	33·6

Note: PL 480 imports are excluded.

GLOSSARY

One Lakh (1,00,000) = One Hundred Thousand (100,000)
Ten Lakhs (10,00,000) = One Million (1,000,000)
One Crore (1,00,00,000) = Ten Million (10,000,000)

Units of Measurement

One Maund = 82·286 lbs.
One Seer = 2·057 lbs.
One Ton = 2,240 lbs.
One Acre = 4,840 Sq. Yds.
One Acre = 0·4047 Hectare
One Bale (Jute) = 400 lbs.
One Bale (Cotton) = 392 lbs.

Currency Equivalents

One Rupee (100 Paisa) = 0·21 Dollar (U.S.)
= 0·075 Pound Sterling

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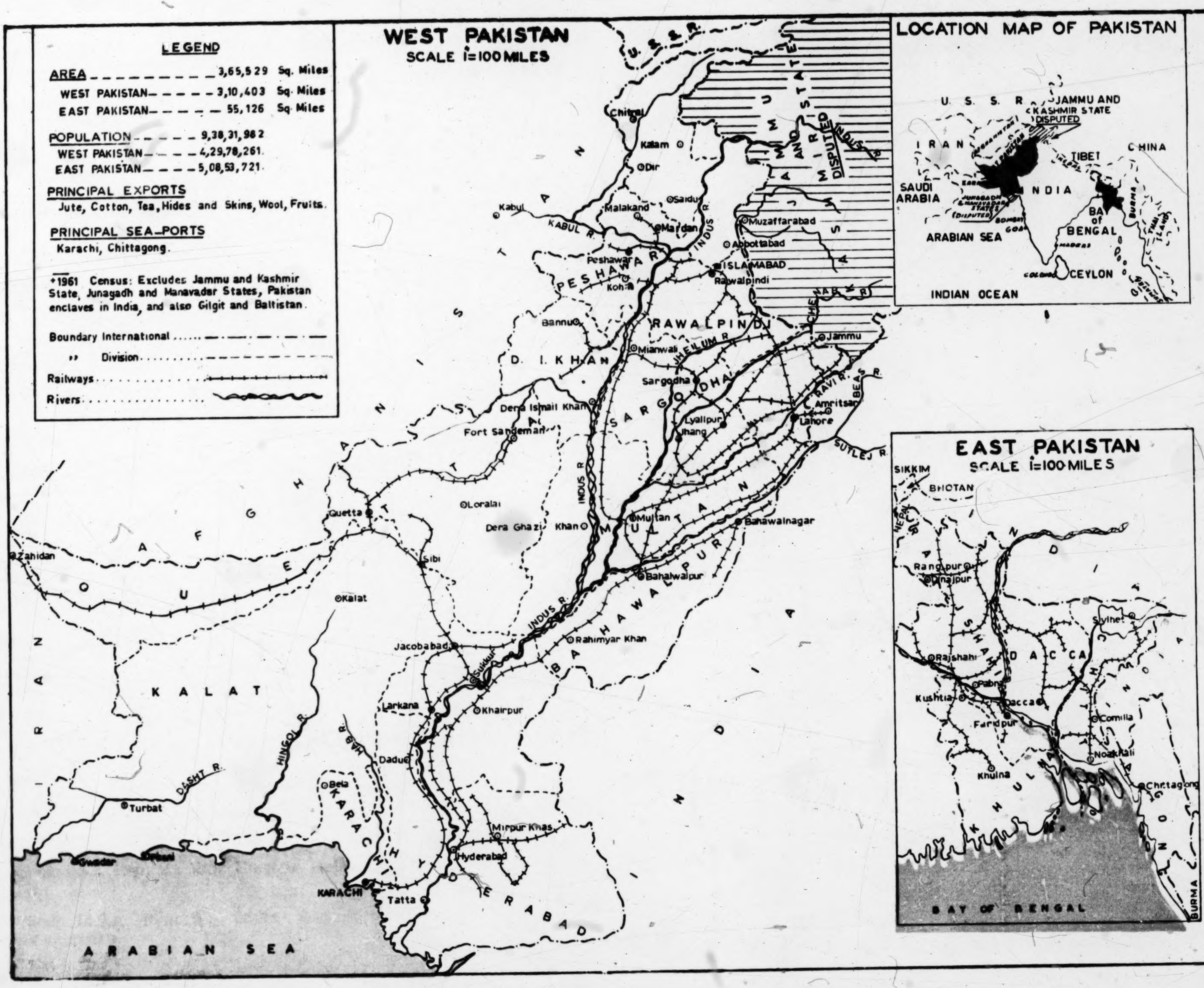

WEST PAKISTAN
SCALE 1"=100 MILES

LOCATION MAP OF PAKISTAN

EAST PAKISTAN
SCALE 1"=100 MILES

LEGEND

AREA	3,65,529	Sq. Miles
WEST PAKISTAN	3,10,403	Sq. Miles
EAST PAKISTAN	55,126	Sq. Miles
POPULATION	9,38,31,982	
WEST PAKISTAN	4,29,78,261.	
EAST PAKISTAN	5,08,53,721.	

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Jute, Cotton, Tea, Hides and Skins, Wool, Fruits.

PRINCIPAL SEA-PORTS

Karachi, Chittagong.

+1961 Census: Excludes Jammu and Kashmir State, Junagadh and Manavadar States, Pakistan enclaves in India, and also Gilgit and Baltistan.

Boundary International
" Division
Railways
Rivers
U.S.S.R.
AFGHANISTAN
IRAN
INDIA
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE DISPUTED
Chitral
Kalam
Dir
Saidu
Malakand
Mardan
Kabul
KABUL R.
INDUS R.
Muzaffarabad
Abbottabad
Peshawar
PESHAWAR
Kohat
ISLAMABAD
Rawalpindi
RAWALPINDI
CHENAB R.
Bannu
Jammu
JHELUM R.
Mianwali
D. I. KHAN
Sargodha
SARGODHA
RAVI R.
BEAS R.
Amritsar
Lahore
Lyallpur
Jhang
Dera Ismail Khan
Fort Sandeman
SUTLEJ R.
Loralai
MULTAN
Multan
Quetta
Dera Ghazi Khan
Bahawalnagar
Zahidan
Sibi
Bahawalpur
BAHAWALPUR
QUETTA
Kalat
KALAT
Rahimyar Khan
Jacobabad
Sukkur
Larkana
Khairpur
HABB R.
HINGOL R.
Dadu
DASHT R.
Bela
Turbat
KARACHI
Mirpur Khas
HYDERABAD
Hyderabad
Gwadar
Ormara
Tatta
ARABIAN SEA
TIBET
CHINA
SAUDI ARABIA
JUNAGADH & MANAVADAR STATES (DISPUTED)
BOMBAY
GOA
MADRAS
BAY OF BENGAL
COLOMBO
CEYLON
BURMA
THAILAND
SINGAPORE
INDIAN OCEAN
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAL
Rangpur
Dinajpur
RAJSHAHI
Rajshahi
Sylhet
DACCA
Pabna
Kushtia
Dacca
Faridpur
Comilla
Noakhali
Khulna
KHULNA
CHITTAGONG
Chittagong
BAY OF BENGAL
BURMA

ERRATA

Page 23 :

Para. 9.20, line 2 : *read* utilized *instead of* utiized.

Page 24 :

Heading of para. 9.27 : *read* Village-AID *instead of* Village-Aid.

Page 40 :

Add Chapter 15 above the title Health and Medical Services.

Page 49 :

Table 3.1, Expenditure on Gross National Product, bottom line : *read* 3,285 *instead of* 3,286.

Page 52 :

Table 3.4, Food : *read* 1,765 *instead of* —1,765 under Total Pakistan.

Page 60 :

Table 5.2.A, against item Cotton textiles : *read* figures as 3.5, 3.5, 5.0 and 8.9.

Page 65 :

Table 6.3, Financing : *read* 3 *instead of* —3 and 2 *instead of* —2.

Page 70 :

Table 6.8 : *read* 552 *instead of* 532 under Total 1960-63.

Page 79 :

Table 6.17 : *read* 2 *instead of* (—) 2 under 1962|63 Estimates.

Page 81 :

Table 6.19, Foreign Exchange Expenditure : *read* 32 *instead of* 34 under 1960|61 and *read* Project Assistance as 12 *instead of* 24 under 1961|62.

Page 82 :

Table 6.20, Foreign Exchange Expenditure : *read* 127 *instead of* 125 under 1961|62 and 172 *instead of* 127 under 1962|63 Estimates.

Page 88 :

Table 7.1, Against items Total Payments and Financed by : *read* 330, 358, 452 and 1,140.

Development : *read* 106, 127, 172 and 405.

Project Assistance : *read* 33, 49, 107 and 189.

Page 108 :

Table 13.2, item 2 : *read* Housing *instead of* Ho sing.

Page 111 :

Table 14.2.A, item 5 : under Secondary education *read* girls' *instead of* girls's.

Page 136 :

INDEX, Column 1 : after Technical *read* institutes and Agricultural Radio Isotopes Research Centres.